CHICAGO FIELD

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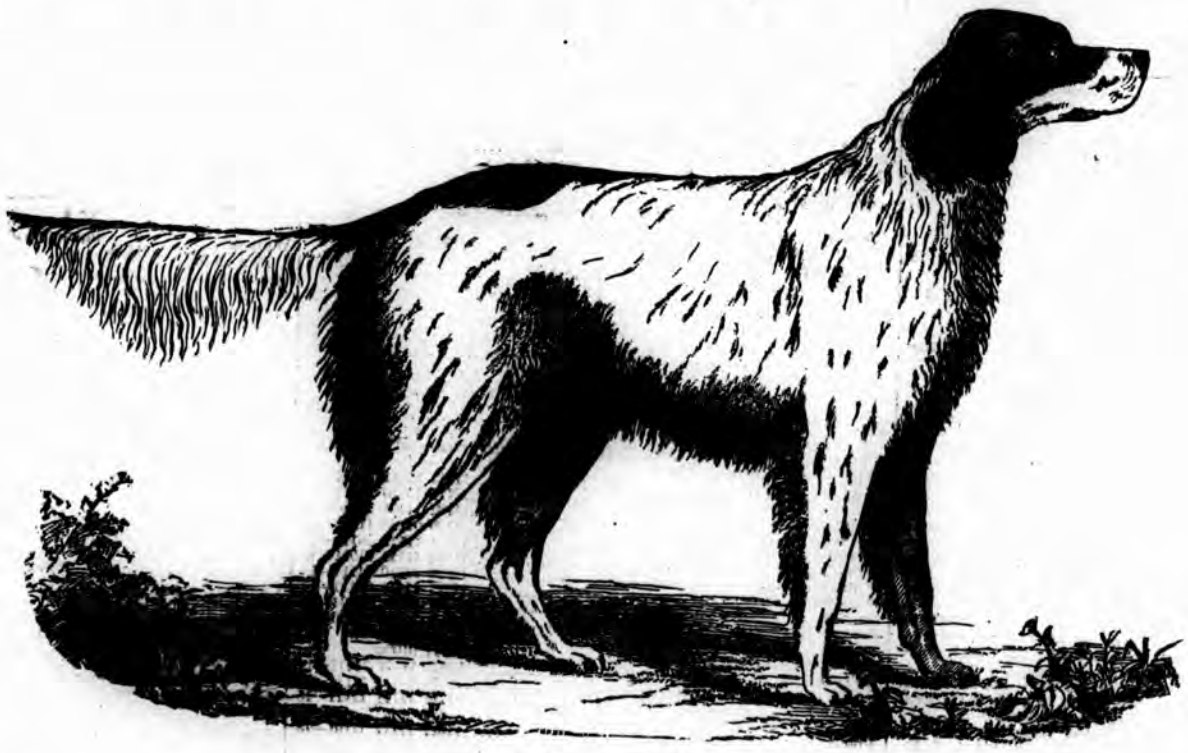
Sport in Western Virginia.—No. V.

BY REUTER.

A wild turkey is about the hardest kind of game to get a shot at—*i. e.* with a shot gun. I suppose a crack shot with a rifle might bag a great many at three or four hundred yards' distance. I have been told over and over again an old legend which goes to demonstrate that a wild turkey is more wary than a deer, and, therefore, harder to kill. It is as follows: An Indian went hunting many moons ago; in the distance he saw an old gobbler strutting along and making directly toward him. The Indian crouched close beside an old log; when the turkey came a litle closer, but still out of range, he spied the Indian by the side of the log, so he said to himself, "That might be an Indian and it might be a stump, but I won't run any risks," so off he flew. Shortly after that the Indian saw a deer in the distance and tried his experiment over; the deer came closer and murmured softly to himself, "That looks like an Indian and it looks like a stump, now which is it? I think it a stump, myself," so approached the fatal spot until his career was ended by the supposed stump. Early one morning I started on a turkey hunt. I had been hearing the turkeys calling for several mornings, and at last determined to hunt them up if possible. About four hundred yards in the rear of the house was a buckwheat field; to get to it, however, you were obliged to climb a very steep ridge, then go through a small piece of woods—the field was surrounded by woods except on one side, that facing the ridge. I took a circuitous route to the field that morning and approached it from the woods· very cautiously I parted the thick shrubbery that grew next to the fence, and took a careful survey—yes! there they were, fifteen large, fine turkeys, busily engaged in partaking of their morning meal, but too far away for a shot. I marked the direction they were feeding, and knew by that out of which end of the field they would go. I was obliged to crawl on my hands and knees for fully one hundred yards in order to get to the place from which they evidently would leave the field. As a general rule, wild turkeys, when "using" a field, enter in one particular part of it and leave by another, and have regular hours for feeding in the morning and evening. Should you find them "using" a field about sunrise you can be sure that if undisturbed you will find them there the next morning and at the same time. The turkeys were ever on the alert; while the majority were eating some were acting as sentinels, their heads erect and their keen eyes glancing over the field constantly. I had to wait quite a while before any approached near enough to shoot at; but my patience was rewarded at last; a large hen came within range; I had a turkey load in each barrel, composed of 4½ drams of No. 4 duck and 1¼ oz. BB shot. I saluted her with one load, whereupon she quietly laid down and "gave up the ghost." At the discharge of my breech loader all the turkeys came to the sudden conclusion that it was time to go, and "stood not upon the order of going, but went at once." I jumped the fence as quick as possible, and caught sight of one just going out through the bars. I took a snap shot at it and had the pleasure of seeing it roll over. I gathered up my spoils and took them home, feeling very proud of the success that two hours' hunting had given me. On my return I found "Old Coke" making preparations for a hunt; he had cleaned out and oiled his old Kentucky rifle, and was carefully loading it when I asked him if he was going to kill a sheep or a chicken for dinner, that if he was "didn't he think that he could kill it better if I caught and tied it for him?" "Oh, stop yer foolin', boy," he said, "I'm going for to kill a deer this very day, and don't you want to go along?" I told him I did, and thought that Mr. B. would be busy all next day hauling in the game we'd kill. "I kin kill a deer as far as I can see it," he said, as he leveled his rifle and squinted down the barrel; "why, I've killed them five hundred yards in Missoury with this here rifle." I murmured "Mon Dieu," and from the way he smiled I suppose he thought I was amazed at the distance he could kill game. We went down the road until we came to a path through a line of ridges (we'd call them mountains here), called Fravel's hollow; we turned into that, followed it up about two hundred yards, then began to ascend the "Little Ridge." On gaining the top we separated, but before doing so agreed to meet at a certain place not a great distance off. I took out the loads I had put in for deer, and substituted in their place shells loaded with No. 8 shot, which I thought would be of more use just then, as pheasants were more numerous than deer. I tried hard to find them, but failed entirely; didn't get up one pheasant where a few days before I flushed twenty. When I arrived at the place of meeting I found Coke waiting for me, and so we proceeded on our hunt. We had not gone far when a fine buck, the largest I ever saw, an immense one, sprang from a thicket and galloped broadside by us. Coke was in the advance of me, so he was entitled to the first shot. He threw his rifle to his shoulder hastily, but before he could take any kind of aim his finger accidentaly touched the hair trigger and the bullet was lodged in the top of a tree near by. I tried to get a shell loaded with buckshot in my gun, for I had forgotten to take out those loaded with No. 8, but the deer was quicker than I was, and by the time I had the buckshot in my gun he was out of sight. We each looked after the much coveted venison, heaved a sigh, and turned our steps homeward. I don't think I have recovered yet from our failure on that deer, for even now when I think of it it makes me feel chagrined at our want of success. I have seen a great many deer and been in at the death of not a few, but none were as large as the one above mentioned. We counted his prongs as he passed by us; there were eight to an antler, making sixteen prongs in all. On our way home Coke came upon a gang of turkeys; probably the same ones I had gotten among that morning, and had a fine shot at one, but it got away safely and I should think very much pleased at such unskillful marksmanship. I asked him if that was the way he killed deer in Missouri, to which he replied, "That missun that deer had so onsettled his narves that he couldn't shoot wuth a cent." Coke's greatest delight was to expatiate on his keenness of vision; he could see farther than an ordinary man could with a telescope, that is if you believe what he says. When we arrived home he commenced on his favorite theme. "Now you can see so far, I'm going to try you," said F., so he tore the heading off a newspaper and tacked it up against a locust tree which stood some twenty-five or thirty yards off. "Read that and we'll believe you have very good eyesight." Coke shaded his eyes with his hand and after squinting at it for a few moments said, "That ere paper is too close fur me to read, if you put it over thar, against the mountain, I kin read it very easily." The aforesaid mountain was fully one-quarter of a mile away. He actually told us that in the springtime he used to sit on the stile and watch the trees bud and put forth their leaves, that he could see them grow. No matter how much you ridiculed him or tried to convince him that he was wrong or deviating from the truth, he would stick to his first assertion and was "willing to take his oath on a stack of Bibles that it war a fact." Late in the evening we went after pheasants, they generally feed about three or four o'clock, wherever thorn berries or grapes (chickens) are plentiful there you will find them beyond a doubt. We secured several on the wing, and then made our way to the ruins of an old log cabin, situated at the foot of a high ridge called "The Knob;" there were only a few logs left, the roof and everything else was gone, the inside was overgrown with weeds. The ruins stood in a small clearing which was surrounded by a dense thicket, the edge of which, facing the cabin, was bordered by numerous grape-vines hanging full of grapes, which the pheasants fed upon daily. The thicket was too close to shoot them in; in fact, a person couldn't get in there at all, not even a dog could enter, for the thorns were terrible and would be apt to ruin one should he attempt to penetrate such a dense underwood. We hid ourselves within the old cabin, or rather the remains of it, and waited for the pheasants to arrive, as they flew upon the vines and began partaking of their favorite food. We opened fire on them, bagging eighteen in a couple of hours. As night approached we gathered in our game and wended our way homeward, arriving there by supper time. W. came in shortly with the unwelcome news that the ridges were on fire and burning directly toward the house, but would not reach there before the following day. All of us turned out to see if we could see any reflection from it; save a slight glow in the heavens, we could not see any trace of it from where we were, but W. was a true mountaineer, and "knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled above" the not then green, but Autumn-tinted ridges which he could see plainly from his house, that it was an immense conflagration, and could judge from past experience the rapidity with which it was traveling. The wind was blowing directly toward our house, which would drive the fire on the side of the ridge where there had been built several hundred dollars worth of new fencing. The next morning all hands sallied forth to fight the fire. It was a grand and awful sight. The entire forest was one immense bonfire, rushing along at a fearful rate, crackling, roaring, snapping and consuming everything in its way. Attacking the tall spruce and pines, the flames would rush to the top instantly and envelop the whole tree in one sheet of fire. Birds, animals, reptiles, and every living thing fled in terror before it. A fox and hare came rushing by me, almost side by side; the latter paralyzed by fear, seemed in utter ignorance of the close proximity of its implacable foe and destroyer; the former in such a panic as to be in total oblivion of the nearness of its choicest morsel of food. After many hours of hard work we got the fire confined by burning around it, fighting fire with fire. Everybody for miles around had to do likewise in order to save their houses, etc. The fire burned for over a week within its confines, illuminating at night the entire canopy of the heavens; and as some gigantic tree succumbed to the consuming element, it fell crashing to the earth, sending up myriads of sparks that reminded us of a Fourth of July display of pyrotechnics on a large scale; then as the top of a majestic pine suddenly burst into a flame, lighting up the surroundings, it suggested to our mind the beacon that on some dreary coast shines forth to warn the mariner of danger. The cause of the fire was unknown; it was supposed to have been done by the ridgers—persons living among the ridges—to drive the game away. Dog-in-the-manger-like, they wouldn't or couldn't kill any themselves, so took that means to prevent others from doing so. Going home after our struggle with the fire, we started up a fine young deer and succeeded in bringing it "to grass." We turned in early that night tired all over, and slept the sleep of the righteous (?).

Washington, D. C.



PRINCE ROYAL.

FLORENCE, KANSAS.—Quails are going to be thick. Tell Messrs. Gore, Ayer and Newberry that old J. P. will be here on hand Oct. 1, also Bob, a spry little setter given me by Major Chas. Felton, of Chicago. He is but five months old now, but he holds to a quail on a stand as if he had grown right there. I have great hopes of his future. Owing to late fires I think the chickens were driven a little further away this season than last. But I will have a covey or two marked down for Aug. 1.

J. W. I.

The Horse.

Fixtures.

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Coney Island	June 19 to Sept. 1	Sullivan, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13
Saratoga, N. Y., 1st Meeting	July 17 to 31	Saratoga, N. Y., 2d Meeting	Aug. 5 to Sept. 1
Uniontown, Pa	July —	Oakland, Cal	Sept. —
Sterling, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13	Helena, Montana,	Sept. 6 to 11

TROTTING MEETINGS.

La Salle, Ill	July 27 to 30	Lincoln, Ill	Aug. 24 to 28
Cleveland, O	July 27 to 30	Cleveland, O	Aug. 30 to Sept. 3
Buffalo, N. Y	Aug. 3 to 6	Fort Wayne, Ind	Sept. 6 to 10
Prophetstown, Ill	Aug. 4 to 7	Batavia, N. Y	Sept. 7 to 10
Sterling, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13	Quincy, Ill	Sept. 7 to 11
Sullivan, Ill.	Aug. 10 to 13	Chicago	Sept. 13 to 18
Mendota, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13	Toledo, O	Sept. 13 to 18
Tiskilwa, Ill	Aug. 11 to 14	Dubuque, Ia	Sept. 15 to 18
Earlville, Ill	Aug. 18 to 21	Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 20 to 25
Bushnell, Ill	Aug. 23 to 28	Middletown, Del	Sept. 21 to 24
Macomb, Ill	Aug. 23 to 27	Dover, Del	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2
Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 24 to 27		

Racing at Saratoga.

The first of the regular Summer meetings of the Saratoga Association opened on July 17. Though considerable rain fell on Friday the effect was to improve the condition of the track and freshen the atmosphere. The attendance was large, and four capital contests made up the day's sport.

The initial race was the Introductory Scramble for a purse of $300, five furlongs. Knight Templar was the favorite, selling for $100; Beatitude $56; Brambaletta, $50; Dan Sparling, $35; Col. Sprague, $40; Inspiration $30, and the field $35, consisting of Observanda, Mayflower, Annie Augusta, Wayfarer and Marie R. Beatitude won by a head, Knight Templar second, a short head in front of Brambaletta, Dan Sparling fourth, Observanda fifth, Colonel Sprague sixth, Mayflower seventh, Inspiration eighth, Annie Augusta ninth, Wayfarer tenth, Marie R eleventh. Time, 1:03¼. The winner paid in the mutual pools $53.80.

The second race was the Travers Stakes, for three-year-olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the association and $500 in plate by Mr. W. R. Travers; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes, one mile and three-quarters. Of the forty-five nominations six came to the post Fencliff was the favorite, selling for $400; Bye and Bye, $175; Grenada, $150; Neufchatel, $100, and the field $40, comprising Oden and Turfman. Grenada won by two lengths, Oden second, four lengths in front of Turfman, third, Fencliff, fourth, Bye and Bye fifth, Neufchatel a very bad sixth. Time, 3:12½.

The third race was a sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, play or pay, with $700 added; the second to receive $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter. Of the fourteen nominations three came to the post. Luke Blackburn was the favorite, selling for $500, Checkmate $150, and Volturno $50. The race was an easy victory for Luke Blackburn, winning as he liked by six lengths; Checkmate was second, a dozen lengths in front of Volturno. Time, 2:11¾.

The fourth race was for a purse of $300; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; if for $750, 10 lbs.; if for $500, 15 lbs.; if for $300, 20 lbs. One mile. Charley Gorham was the favorite, selling for $275, Dan K $155, Eunice $95, Boswell $55, Audax $45, Terror $110. Dan K won after a close finish, beating Audax by a neck, Charley Gorham was third, Terror was fourth, Eunice fifth, and Boswell last. Time, 1:47.

The regular meeting is announced by the programme to be continued on July 20, but an extra day's racing was sandwiched in and four races were run.

J. B.

Trap Shooting.

Fixtures.

Crab Orchard Springs, Ky., Pigeon Tournament, July 26, 27 and 28.

Grand Tournament, Detroit, Mich., Hamtramck Park, July 27, 28 and 29.

Grand Tournament, Kleinman Park, Grand Crossing, Ill., Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

The Kansas State Sportsmen's Convention and Tournament.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—On account of a multiplicity of circumstances, too numerous to mention, I have been unable to send you the score of the State Tournament, held at this place June 8, 9, 10 and 11, until this late date, yet I know that a record in your widely read journal would gratify many of your subscribers in this region, so I venture to ask its insertion. While the attendance at the tournament was much less than had been anticipated by the managers, yet the universal good nature and courtesy of the participants, the excellence of the management and the beauty of the grounds—Bismarck Grove, the beauty spot of the K. P. R. R.—made the meeting an occasion to be pleasantly remembered by all. Notwithstanding a persistent cyclone which blew across the traps during the whole of the four days, the shooting as you will see was good as an average, as in the cases of W. H. Ellet, winner of the best average medal, a gentleman comparatively new to the traps, and C. S. Bahney, a boy of fourteen, exceptionally excellent. The latter may yet make Eugene Bogardus look to his laurels.

The convention was held at the rooms of the Winkle Club on Thursday evening. Topeka was selected as the place of holding the next tournament, and the following officers of the State Association elected for the ensuing year: President, D. L. C. Wasson (third term); first vice-president, F. G. Smyth, of Wichita; second vice-president, E. D. Thompson, Lawrence; Geo. W. Bragunier, of Emporia, re-elected treasurer, and N. R. Baker, of Topeka, secretary. The new board of managers are Topeka gentlemen, selected by their own club to carry the next meeting to a successful issue, Messrs. Hinman, McLaughlin and Irwin.

I cannot conclude this notice without in justice saying a word in commendation of Capt. W. W. Judy, of St. Louis, who furnished the birds, for his fair and liberal conduct toward the association.

THE TOURNAMENT.

First day, Tuesday, June 8.—Purse No. 1; $5 entrance; 50 per cent. to first, 30 to second, 20 to third.

J. M. Hershey	11111 11111-10	T. Gardner	10010 11110—6
Wm. Millbourne	11111 11110—9	S. H. Anderson	11110 10101—7
Wm. Gibson	11101 01001—6	Amos Black	11111 11111-10
W. D. Irwin	11001 11000—5	G. W. Bragunier	00111 11101—7
H. W. Howe	01111 10111—8	E. E. Fuller	11101 11111—9
W. L. Bullene	11110 11110—8	E. D. Thompson	11010 11110—7
T. J. Brown	01111 11111—9	H. G. Allen	11101 10111—8
F. G. Smyth	11111 01110—8		

Hershey and Black divided first, $37.50.

First ties on 9.

Millbourne	11111—5	Fuller	11111—5
Brown	11111—5		

Second tie on 9.

Millbourne	0	Fuller	0
Brown	111—3		

Brown, second, $22.50.

Ties on 8.

Howe	100—1	Smyth	110—2
Bullene	011—2	Allen	00w

Bullene and Smyth divide third, $15.

Purse No. 2.—Five pairs double birds, 18 yards rise. Entrance $5. Four prizes, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

J. M. Hershey	10 11 11 11 11—9	F. G. Smyth	11 11 11 11 10—9
E. Werk	00 11 11 01 11—7	E. D. Thompson	00 10 00 00 11—3
E. E. Fuller	11 11 11 10 01—8	W. E. Scott	10 10 01 10 11—6
T. Gardner	01 11 10 11 11—8	W. L. Bullene	11 10 01 11 10—7
W. H. Ellet	11 11 11 10 11—9	S. Cockrell	11 11 11 10 10—8
H. G. Allen	10 10 11 11 11—8		

Hershey, Ellet and Smythe divide 1st money, $22.

Ties on 8.

Fuller	10 10—2	Allen	10 11—8
Gardner	00	Cockrell	11 01—3

Allen and Cockrell divided second, $16.50.

Ties on 7.

Werk	10 01—2	Bullene	11 01—8

Bullene, third, $11. Scott, fourth, $5.50.

Sweep No. 1, 5 birds, 21 yards rise. Three prizes, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. $5 entrance, birds included.

W. H. Ellet	11111—5	E. Waters	10111—4
J. P. Usher	01111—4	W. E. Scott	01101—3
E. E. Fuller	11010—3	Canfield	11111—5
R. K. Taber	11111—5	Snyder	11111—5
T. Gardner	11111—5	F. G. Smyth	01100—2
T. J Brown	11100—3	G. W. Bragunier	10011—4
W. L. Bullene	11010—3	J. M. Hershey	11101—4
R. Jarrett	11111—5	A. Black	01111—4
Wm. Gibson	01011—3	A. G. Abdelal	01111—4
E. Werk	11111—5		

Ties on 5.

Ellet	110—2	Werk	110—2
Taber	0w	Canfield	111—3
Gardner	0w	Snyder	0w
Jarrett	110—2		

Canfield wins first, $37.50.

Ties on 4.

Usher	0w	Black	111—3
Waters	0w	Abdelal	10w-1
Hershey	0w		

Black wins second, $22.50.

Ties on 3.

Fuller	111—3	Gibson	0
Brown	111—3	Scott	0
Bullene	0	Bragunier	0

Second tie.

Fuller	111—3	Brown	111—3

Third tie.

Fuller	0	Brown	11—2

Brown, third, $15.

Sweep No. 2.—5 birds each, 26 yards rise; entrance $5, including birds. Three prizes, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

Waters	11110—4	Black	11110—4
Bragunier	000w	Fuller	10011—3
Ellet	11111—5	Howe	10111—4
Werk	00111—3	Hershey	01111—4
Cockrell	11111—5	Snyder	01110—3
Caldwell	11011—4	Scott	10110—3
Smythe	11110—4	Anderson	00011—2
Gardner	11101—4	Allen	11110—4
Abdelal	01010—2	Jarrett	11110—4

Ellet and Cockrell divide first, $35.

Ties on 4.

Waters	0	Howe	111—3
Caldwell	110—2	Hershey	111—3
Smythe	0	Allen	101—2
Gardner	0	Jarrett	111—3
Black	111—3		

Second tie.

Black	111—3	Hershey	111—3
Howe	0	Jarrett	0

Black and Hershey divide second, $21.

Ties on 3.

Werk	101—2	Snyder	00
Fuller	00	Scott	110—2

Scott and Werk divide third, $14.

SECOND DAY, JUNE 9.

Purse No. 5.—10 birds, 26 yards rise; entrance $5. Four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Waters	11111 11111-10	Houghton	10011 10011—6
Snyder	00101 10101—5	McCoy	01011 01010—5
Hershey	11111 11111-10	Watson	11011 00100—5
Ellet	11111 10111—9	Fuller	11111 11111-10
George	11111 00111—8	Bahney	01011 11011—7
Jarrett	10111 11111—9	Black	11110 11110—8
Warner	10010 00010—3	Bryant	11110 01001—7
Werk	10011 10111—7	Cockrell	11111 11111-10
Huested	11110 11111—9	Canfield	11100 11111—8
Stockwell	11011 11010—7	Smythe	11111 10011—8
Scott	01110 11111—8	Usher	10010 01110—5
McDonald	11001 01111—7		

Ties on 10.

Waters	110	Fuller	11
Hershey	11111—5	Cockrell	0

Hershey wins first, $46.

Ties on 9.

Ellet	111—3	Huested	0
Jarrett	10		

Ellet second, $34.50.

Ties on 8.

George	110	Canfield	0
Scott	10	Smythe	0
Black	111—3		

Black third, $23.

Ties on 7.

Werk	0	Bahney	10
Stockwell	111—3	Bryant	0
McDonald	111—3		

Second tie.

Stockwell	110	McDonald	111—3

McDonald fourth, $11.50.

Purse No. 6.—15 birds each, 21 yards rise, four prizes—40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Entrance $5.00.

Ellet	11111 11111 11111—15
Fuller	10111 10110 11111—12
Waters	11101 11101 10100—10
McCoy	11100 01110 11110—10
Jarrett	11101 11111 10111—13
Werk	11111 11111 01011—13
Watson	11110 11110 01111—12
Huested	11111 11111 01111—14
Snyder	11111 10010 01101—10
Bryant	10111 10110 11110—11
Smythe	01101 11011 0w
McDonald	00111 0100w
Bahney	11011 11111 11111—14
Scott	11111 11111 11111—15
Cockrell	11111 11111 11111—15
Brown	00111 10111 10w
Black	11011 11111 11101—13
Stockwell	11010 11101 0w
Ellison	00110 11111 11111—12
Judy	10111 11111 11101—13

Ellet, Scott and Cockrell divide first, $40. Huested and Bahney divide second, $30.

Ties on 13.

Jarrett	11111—5	Black	0
Werk	0	Judy	0

Jarrett won third, $20.

Ties on 12.

Fuller	111—3	Ellison	0
Watson	0		

Fuller fourth, $10.

Purse No. 8.—10 birds each, 21 yards rise. Four prizes, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. $5 entry.

Scott	10110 11111— 8	Ellison	01101 11101— 7
Fuller	11001 10111— 7	McDonald	10001 00100— 3
Watson	11111 10111— 9	Bahney	11110 11111— 9
Ellet	11111 11111—10	Millbourne	11110 11111— 9
Anderson	10101 00w	Cockrell	11001 00w
Waters	11010 11111— 8	Taber	11010 11010— 6
Houghton	11111 11011— 9	Abdelal	00011 10w
Werk	11101 10110— 7	Jarrett	10111 10111— 8
Reiger	11101 10111— 8	Huested	01111 11111— 9
Hiest	11011 11111— 9	Black	11111 11110— 9

Ellet wins first, $40; Millbourne second, $30; Scott third, $20. Fuller fourth, $10.

Ties on 9.

Watson	110	Heist	0
Houghton	110	Bahney	10
Millbourne	111—3	Black	111—3
Huested	110—		

Second tie.

Millbourne	11—2	Black	0

Millbourne wins second, $20.

Ties on 8.

Scott	111—3	Reiger	10
Waters	10	Jarrett	0

Scott third, $20.

Ties on 7.

Fuller	111—3	Ellison	10
Werk	011		

Fuller fourth, $10.

Sweep No. 3—7 birds each; entrance, including birds, $5; 21 yards rise; three prizes, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

SCORE.

Carson	1100111—5	Fuller	1110111—6
Griffith	0011010—3	Black	1111110—6
Werk	1101110—5	Smythe	101100w
Jackson	1000111—4	Stockwell	1111111—7
Bahney	1110111—6	Gilley	1001011—4
Reiger	1101011—5	McDonald	1100101—4
Houghton	1010100—3	Bullene	1010110—4
Ellison	1100110—4	Watson	1101011—5
Scott	0101111—5	"George"	0110110—4
Hill	0110111—5	Irwin	1111011—6
Abdelal	1111111—7	Hershey	1111111—7
Ellet	1111111—7	Allen	0111011—5

Ties on 7.

Abdelal	10	Stockwell	111—3
Ellet	111—3	Hershey	111—3

Second tie.

Ellet	101—2	Hershey	011—2
Stockwell	100—1		

Ellet and Hershey divide first, $37.

Ties on 6.

Bahney	00	Black	110—2
Fuller	011—2	Irwin	011—2

Second tie.

Fuller	111—3	Irwin	111—3
Black	111—3		

Third tie.

Fuller	101—2	Irwin	110—2
Black	011—2		

Fourth tie.

Fuller	110—2	Irwin	111—3

Irwin wins second, $22.20.

Ties on 5.

Carson	10	Hill	0
Werk	0	Watson	110—2
Reiger	0	Allen	10
Scott	111—3		

Scott wins third, $14.80.

THIRD DAY, JUNE 10.

Sweep No. 4—21 yards rise; 10 birds each; entrance, $5; four prizes, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

SCORE.

Hershey	01111 11111—9	Baker	11101 11111—9
Houghton	11111 10111—9	Watson	11111 11011—9
Jackson	11101 01001—6	Allen	01111 10110—7
Walmsley	10110 11100—6	McDonald	10111 11101—8
Stockwell	01111 11001—7	Bayant	11101 11111—9
Fuller	11101 00110—6	Werk	01000 00100—2
Millbourne	10111 11101—8	Huested	00111 10111—7
Bahney	11111 11101—9	Devinney	10011 01110—6
Gardner	10000 11001—4	Ellison	10001 10010—4
Cockrell	10110 11111—8	Scott	11011 11111—8
Black	11111 01001—7		

Ties on 9.

Hershey	111—3	Baker	110—2
Houghton	110—2	Watson	111—3
Bahney	00	Bryant	110—2

Hershey and Watson divide first, $42.

Ties on 8.

Millbourne	111—3	McDonald	10
Cockrell	0	Scott	110—2

Millbourne second, $31.50.

Ties on 7.

Stockwell	111—3	Allen	0
Black	110—2	Heusted	0

Stockwell third, $21.

Ties on 6.

Jackson	100—1	Fuller	101—2
Walmsley	110—2	Devinney	101—2

Second tie.

Walmsley	10	Devinney	0
Fuller	111—3		

Fuller fourth, $10 50.

Sweep No. 5; 10 birds, 21 yards rise; entrance, including birds, $3.50. Three prizes—50, 30 and 20 per cent.

Anderson	00111 11111—8	McDonald	0001 10w
Gilley	11110 11011—8	McLaughlin	00100 11110—5
Irwin	10111 11111—9	Stockwell	11111 11111-10
Ellet	01111 01111—8	Hinman	00111 10101—6
Baker	10101 11111—8	Bryant	01111 11110—8
Thompson	10011 11110—7	Sterry	10001 01010—4
"Blizzard"	11010 11011—7	Reiger	11111 10110—8
Gardner	01111 00111—7	Stark	11100 11100—6
Bahney	11111 11111-10	Hungerford	01000 w
Canfield	11111 11001—8	Guinotte	0010w
Cockrell	11110 01111—8	Bullene	11011 10110—7
Fuller	00111 11111—8	Devinney	10111 01101—7
Allen	11111 01110—8	Black	11011 11111—9
Watson	01101 01111—7		

Ties on 8.

Anderson	10	Cockrell	110—2
Gilley	0	Fuller	10
Ellet	111—3	Allen	111—3
Baker	10	Bryant	111—3
Canfield	0	Reiger	0

Second tie on 8.

Ellet	1	Allen	0
Bryant	0		

Bahney and Stockwell divide first, $13.50; Black and Irwin divide second, $8.10; Ellet wins third, $5.40.

Purse No. 3.—Club shoot; teams of three, any organized club in the United States; entrance, $10 per team; $50 added by Winkle Club, of Lawrence; 21 yards rise, 10 birds each man; $25 photograph to third team by Riverside Studio.

Osage City Club.

Hershey	11101 01111-8
Black	10101 11111—8
Ellet	01101 10011—6—22

Cameron Club, Mo.

Caldwell	01111 11101—7
Cockrell	11111 10111—9
Stockwell	11010 11111—8—24

Winkle Club, Lawrence.

Howe	11100 10011—6
Boswell	00111 11101—7
Bullene	11111 11111-10—23

Amateur Gun Club, Kansas City.

Houghton	11111 11011—9
Reiger	11100 10001—5
Walmsley	11101 11011—8—22

Topeka Gun Club.

Baker	11111 01111—9
Irwin	11101 01111—8
Bahney	11111 11001—8—25

Kansas City Gun Club, "Professionals."

Bryant	10011 11111—8
Scott	11110 01111—8
Werk	01110 10101—6—22

Ottawa Club.

Gilley	11001 01011—6
McDonald	10000 00101—3
Fuller	11111 00111—8—17

Wichita Club.

Judy	11111 11001—8
Smyth	11111 11010—8
Abdelal	11011 00110—6—22

Clay Center Club.

Allen	10001 11111—7
Millbourne	00110 11111—7
Watson	11110 01111—8—22

Emporia Club.

George	11111 10011—8
Huested	11011 11011—8
Sterry	00111 11111—8—24

Topeka Club wins first, $100; Cameron and Empire divide second, $50; Winkle Club wins the chromo.

Sweep No. 6.—7 birds each, 21 yards rise; entrance $5, including birds. 50, 30, and 20 per cent.

Ellet	1111111—7	Black	1111010—5
Werk	1111001—5	Stockwell	1101010—4
Bahney	1111111—7	Thompson	0111110—5
Sterry	1111111—7	Irwin	1111100—5
Houghton	1111011—6	Devinney	0100w
Heist	0100111—4	Fuller	1111101—6
Reiger	1111011—6	Walmsley	1011101—5
Watson	1001001—3	Guinotte	1010111—5
Scott	1111111—7	Cockrell	1110011—5
Lavey	0101011—4	Allen	1111110—6
Hershey	1111111—7	McDonald	1101100—4

Ties on 7.

Ellet	111—3	Scott	110—2
Bahney	111—3	Hershey	0
Sterry	111—3		

Second tie.

Ellet	110—2	Sterry	00
Bahney	101—2		

Ellet and Bahney divide first, $33.75.

Ties on 6.

Houghton	111—3	Allen	111—3
Fuller	10		

Houghton and Allen divide second, $21.45.

Ties on 5.

Werk	0	Guinotte	111—3
Black	10	Walmsley	0
Thompson	111—3	Cockrell	0
Irwin	011—2		

Thompson and Guinotte divide third, $14.30.

Sweep No. 7.—Three pairs double birds, 18 yards rise; entrance $5, including birds.

Bullene	10 10 10—3	Allen	10 10 11—4
Stockwell	11 10 11—5	Fuller	10 11 11—5
Abdelal	10 10 10—3	Bryant	11 01 11—5
Cockrell	10 10 10—3	Watson	11 11 11—6

Ties on 5.

Stockwell	10—1	Bryant	10—1
Fuller	10—1		

Second tie.

Stockwell	10—1	Bryant	00—0
Fuller	11—2		

Watson wins first, $14; Fuller second, $8.40; Allen third, $5.60.

FOURTH DAY, JUNE 11TH.

Purse No. 11.—Grand gold cash prize, $250; 10 birds each man; 21 yards rise; open to teams of four from any organized club in the U. S. belonging to any State association. First Prize, $150; Second Prize, $100. Entrance, price of birds only.

Osage City Gun Club.

Black	10111 11111—9
Millbourne	10111 01111—8
Hershey	11111 11101—9
Ellet	11111 11111-10—36

Emporia Club.

Sterry	01101 01111—7
Smyth	11100 11010—6
Bragunier	11111 01111—9
Allen	11111 11110—9—31

Topeka Club.

Baker	11111 11111-10
Irwin	11110 01011—7
Gilley	10011 11011—7
Fuller	01111 11111—9—33

Cameron Club.

Stockwell	11111 01111—9
Caldwell	11111 01100—7
Cockrell	11111 10111—9
Watson	11011 10011—7—32

Winkie Club, Lawrence.

Bullene	01101 10111—7
Gardner	01111 00011—6
Boswell	01001 10011—5
Howe	11111 11111-10—28

Kansas City Gun Club.

Werk	11000 01011—5
McGee	10110 00011—5
McDonald	11001 01000—4
Judy	11111 11001—8—22

Osage City Gun Club wins first; Topeka Club, second.

Sweep No. 8.—Three pairs double birds; entrance, $5, including birds.

Scott	10 10 10—2	Devinney	10 10 11—4
Bryant	11 11 10—5	Stockwell	00 11 11—4
McGee	11 01 11—5	Fuller	11 01 11—5
Watson	10 00 10—2	Hershey	10 11 10—4
Bahney	10 00 11—3	Bullene	11 01 11—5
Allen	11 10 10—4	Werk	11 01 11—5
Reid	11 10 11—5	Watson	00 10 01—2
Irwin	10 11 00—3	McDonald	01 11 00—3
Werk	01 10 00—2	McCoy	11 10 11—3
Ellet	11 11 10—5	Brown	11 00 10—3

Ties on 5.

Bryant	01 10—2	Fuller	11 01—3
McGee	10 10—2	Bullene	10 00—1
Reid	01 10—2	Werk	11 01—3
Ellet	10 00—1		

Second tie.

Fuller	11 11—4	Werk	11 10—3

Fuller first, $35.

Ties on 4.

Allen	00	Stockwell	11 00—2
Devinney	10	Hershey	11 11—4

Hershey second, $21.

Ties on 3.

Bahney	10 01—2	McCoy	01 10—2
Irwin	10 11—3	Brown	01 01—2
McDonald	00		

Brown and Irwin divide third, $14.

Contest No. 10.—Club shoot, 13 birds each man; 21 yards rise; teams of two from any club belonging to the Kansas State Sportsmen's Association; $5 per team.

Osage City Gun Club.

Hershey	111111 111011—11
Ellet	111011 111111—11—22

Topeka Gun Club.

Baker	100110 001001— 5
Irwin	110101 101011— 8—13

Winkie Club.

Howe	111111 111111—12
Bullene	101111 100110— 8—20

Ottawa Gun Club.

Fuller	110110 111101— 9
Reid	011111 110111—10—19

Osage City Gun Club wins the state medal.

Contest No. 15.—Consolation purse $234, open only to those who have entered regular purses without winning; five prizes; 10 birds each; 21 yards rise; entrance, $2.

Stockwell	11000 11101—6	Abdelal	01101 11111—8
Howe	01111 11111—9	Gibson	00110 10010—4
Judy	01101 01110—6	Anderson	10001 01101—5
Heist	01111 10100—6	Devinney	01111 11110—8
Irwin	11111 00111—8	Bryant	01101 11110—7
Watson	11111 11011—9	Caldwell	11011 11111—9
McCoy	11001 10111—7	Carson	00111 11101—7
Werk	10110 11101—7	Taber	00111 10101—6
Thompson	11111 11111-10		

Thompson wins the Parker gun, $125.

Howe, Watson and Caldwell divide second.

Ties on 8.

Irwin	011—2	Devinney	011—2
Abdelal	100—1		

Irwin and Devinney divide third.

Ties on 7.

McCoy	0	Bryant	10
Werk	0	Carson	111—3

Carson wins fourth prize.

Ties on 6.

Stockwell	111—3	Heist	0
Judy	0	Taber	10

Stockwell wins fifth prize.

Purse No. 13.—10 birds at 25 yards rise, use both barrels; entrance, $5, including birds.

Werk	00111 00w	Carson	11110 100w
McGee	01111 11111—9	Irwin	11111 01011—8
Abdelal	11111 10010—7	Ellet	11111 11111-10
Devinney	01111 11111—9	Thompson	11011 000w

Ellet wins first, $10.

Ties on 9.

McGee	0	Devinney	1

Devinney second, $6; Irwin third, $4.

NATHANIEL WINKLE.

THERE is only one glass ball—Paine's feather-filled.—(Advt.)

TOURNAMENT AT KLEINMAN SHOOTING PARK.—A four-days' shooting tournament will be held at Kleinman Park, Grand Crossing, Ill., commencing August 10, at ten o'clock, a. m., and closing on the evening of the 13th. The shoot will be under the management of Abe Kleinman and John Watson, with the kindly aid of members of the several shooting clubs of Chicago, and the Gun Club, of Austin, and governed by the state rules. A cordial invitation is extended to all sportsmen in good standing. They have now in coop a fine lot of wild birds for the occasion. Programmes furnished on application to John Watson, secretary, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Tournament, Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Following please find scores of the very successful tournament given by Messrs. Hall and Moore, of Toledo, Ohio, June 29 and 30 and July 1 and 2.

Everything was conducted in a fair business manner. The visiting sportsmen selected the Oliver House as their headquarters; the proprietors, Messrs. Pulford and W. O. Hall, are both sportsmen in the best sense of the word, and nothing was left undone to entertain their numerous guests in the best possible manner.

The tournament altogether brought out some magnificent shooting and good scores. Mr. Bell, a member of the firm of Palmer, O'Neil & Co. did some remarkable shooting with the hammerless gun, as also did Mr. Jewett and Mr. Cook Cousins, who both shot with the hammerless. Mr. Fred Wheal, of Cleveland, shot a Nichols gun, and his shooting in the English rule race was something extraordinary. Mr. Ira Paine shot in this race, but the referee wrongfully scored him a lost bird, saying he sighted his gun before shooting.

A large canvas tent was erected on the Tri-State Fair Grounds for the convenience of shooters and visitors. About 12 m. Mr. James Moore ordered up the contestants for the opening contest of the tournament.

FIRST DAY.

First match.—Seven single birds, 21 yards rise; entrance fee, $5. 50 per cent. of stakes to first, 30 to second, 20 to third.

C. G Jewett	1111111—7	J. White	1110110—5
W. S. Bell	1111111—7	W. O. Hall	1011111—6
E. Radbone, jr	1111111—7	H. L. Hanks	1011101—5
G. W. Hunter	1111111—7	B. Lee	1111010—5
G. M. Pulford	0111110—5	E. H. Gillman	1111111—7
C. T. Wheal	1111111—7	M. Neadeau	1110111—6
C. Smith	1011101—5	A. M. Pierson	1100111—5
E. S. Helmick	1110010—4	Charles Anderson	1100111—5

In the shoot off Bell and Wheal divided first money, $38; Neadeau, second, $22.80; Pierson, third, $15.20.

Second Match.—Seven single birds, 21 yards rise, $8 entrance.

C. G. Jewett	1111111—7	W. O. Hall	0111000—3
W. S. Bell	1111111—7	C. Radbone	0111111—6
E. H. Gillman	1101011—5	G. M. Pulfour	1011011—5
E. S. Helmick	1111111—7	M. Neadeau	1111110—6
C. T. Wheal	1111111—7	B. Lee	1111110—6
C. Smith	1111111—7	W. M. Pierson	1111111—7
G. W. Hunter	1111000—4	I. A. Paine	1110111—6

In the shoot off, Bell won first, $53.20; Radbone second, $31.92, Gillman third, $21.28.

Third match.—Eight single birds, 25 yards rise.

W. O. Hall	11100100—4	C. F. Wheal	11111111—8
C. G. Jewett	11111111—8	E. F. Helmick	11010101—5
W. S. Bell	11100111—6	I. A. Paine	10111111—7
J. C. Pheatt	10101111—6	W. M. Pierson	10101111—6
G. M. Pulford	0010w	B. Lee	10011101—6
E. H. Gillman	01111101—6	M. Neaudeau	11110110—6
E. Rathbone	10110110—5		

Jewett won first, Payne second, Pheatt and Lee divided third.

Fourth match, four double rises, 18 yards.

Jewett	11 10 11 11—7	Pheatt	11 10 11 01—6
Gillman	11 11 11 11—8	Wheal	11 11 10 01—6
Radbone	10 11 10 10—5	Paine	11 11 11 00—6
Bell	11 10 11 11—7	Pulford	00 10w

Gillman won first, Jewett second, and Wheal third.

SECOND DAY.

Fifth match, handicap, free for all, five single birds; $7.50 entrance.

	Yds.			Yds.	
Radbone	24	01101—3	Paine	27	01110—3
Coder	24	11110—4	Bell	26	01110—3
Jones	23	11100—3	White	23	01111—4
Bellaney	22	01010—2	Lee	25	10w
Fox	23	11111—5	Harrington	22	10w
Pulford	23	11111—5	Cross	21	01110—3
Rice	22	11110—4	Pierson	24	11111—5
Neadeau	24	0w	Wherry	25	11111—5
Gillman	26	11110—4	Welch	26	10w
Wheal	26	1100	Cousin	26	11011—4
Jewett	26	11001—3	Hall	25	01110—3

The prize, amounting to $156.75, was divided among Fox, Pulford, Pierson and Wherry, they having the highest score.

Sixth match—Class shooting, 8 single birds, 25 yds. rise, $8 entrance.

Jewett	1101 1101—6		
Wherry	1111 1101—7	Pulford	1111 1111—8
Bell	1011 1111—7	Hancock	0101 110w
Carrier	1011 0111—6	Davidson	0101 1111—6
Hitchcock	0110 1111—6	Gillman	0110 1111—6
Rice	1111 0101—6	Cousins	1101 1011—6
Fox	0100 w	Radbone	1010 1111—6
Pierson	1111 0111—7	Wheal	1111 1101—7
Fisk	1101 010	Rowley	0100 0111—4
Sheets	1101 1111—7	Welch	1111 1101—7
Conrad	1111 1111—8	Lee	0111 1011—6
Paine	1101 1111—7	Morgan	1010 1010—4

Conrad and Pulford divided. The second prize was won by Bell. Jewett won third money.

Seventh match—Class shooting, 4 double rises, 18 yds.; $8 entrance.

Wherry	11 11 11 11—8	Pulford	10 11 11 11—7
Carrier	10 11 10 10—5	G. K. Pheatt	10 11 11 11—7
Hitchcock	00 11 10 01—4	Gillman	11 10 11 10—6
Wheal	10 11 11 10—6	Welch	10 10 11 01—5
Jewett	00 01 01 01—3	Bell	11 11 10 01—6
Paine	11 11 01 11—7	Cook	00 11 11 11—6
Rice	11 01 11 11—7	Radbone	00 11 11 11—6

Wherry won first. Paine and Pheatt divided second, and Wheal won third.

Match Eighth—A handicap, free-for-all, 5 single birds, entrance $7.50.

Wherry	25 0w	Gillman	25 0w
Carrier	21 0w	Mason	21 0w
Jewett	25 11111—5	Wheal	25 110w
Hitchcock	21 11011—4	Neadeau	22 0w
Hancock	23 10111—4	Anderson	20 11110—4
Conrad	25 11111—5	Bellamy	21 11111—5
Pierson	25 10w	Bell	25 10w
Ackerman	21 11111—5	Hall	22 10w
Casper	21 11111—5	Pulford	24 110w
Sheets	21 10010—2	Fox	22 11111—5
Harrington	21 110w	Paine	25 110w

Jewett, Conrad, Ackerman, Casper, Bellamy and Fox contest for the prizes at 3 birds each, 30 yards rise Fox took first prize, Bellamy second, Jewett and Conrad divided third.

After the regular shoot a first sweepstake, 25 yards rise, 5 birds, $5 entrance, was arranged with 19 entries.

Gillman	01111—4	Conrad	11101—4
Turpinning	01111—4	Fisk	10011—3
Wherry	11111—5	Pheatt	11101—4
Bell	11111—5	Sheets	10111—4
Pulford	11111—5	Harrington	00011—2
Jewett	11111—5	Pierson	11011—4
Paine	11010—3	Lee	01111—4
Welch	01011—3	Ackerman	11001—3
Wheal	11011—4	Reed	00111—3
Hancock	11111—5		

Wherry and Bell divided first money, Sheets took second and Fisk third.

A second sweepstake was then formed, with 11 entries, the distance and birds the same as in the last.

Wheal	01111—4	Jewett	11111—5
Reynolds	00100—1	Harrington	11100—3
Pierson	11111—5	Bell	11101—4
Fisk	11111—5	Gillman	11101—4
Perkins	11100—3	Sheets	01111—4
Pheatt	10110—3		

Pierson first money, Wherry second, and Perkins third.

THIRD DAY.

Ninth match.—Handicap, free for all; six single birds, $7 entrance.

Wherry, 27	111111—6	Bell, 27	10w
Jewett, 27	111110—5	Fox, 27	10w
Hitchcock, 23	110011—4	Burgess, 23	0w
Conrad, 27	111111—6	Kimball, 23	111110—5
Harrington, 25	111111—6	Hall, 25	111100—4
Mason, 22	0w	Pulford, 27	11110w
Wheal, 27	01w	Paine, 27	111111—6
Bellamy, 25	111110—5	Pierson, 27	111111—6

The first prize was divided among Wherry, Conrad, Harrington, Paine and Pierson.

As several of the shooters who desired to enter in Match No. 10 were not present, it was decided to shoot match No. 11 first, to be followed by the former.

Eleventh match.—Class shooting, six single birds, 21 yards rise, $7.50 entrance.

Conrad	110111—6	Pulford	111111—6
Wherry	111111—6	Gilman	101110—4
Bell	110111—5	Pierson	111111—6
Wigdon	011111—5	Mason	10100w
Fox	101111—5	Turpinning	111111—6
Jewett	111111—6	Rowley	111000—3
Hitchcock	111110—5	Bellamy	110111—5
Paine	011111—5	Harrington	101011—4
Sheets	110110—4	Thompson	110011—4
Wheal	111011—5	Moore	111111—6

Pierson and Turpinning divided first, $71.26; Conrad, Bell and Wheal divided second, and Harrington third.

Tenth match.—This was a handicap, free-for-all; English rules; from five ground traps; use of both barrels, $10 entrance.

Jewett, 30	11110 11111- 9	Wherry, 30	11111 11011—9
Gilman, 30	11111 01111—9	Conrad, 30	11110 0w
Hitchcock, 27	10011 0w	Paine, 30	01111 11111—9
Bell, 30	11101 0w	Pulford, 30	1011w
Wheal, 30	11111 11101 - 9	Moore, 30	0110w
Bellamy, 27	0011w	Pierson, 30	10111 11111—9
Lee, 28	11110 11111—9		

In this match Paine was ruled out for sighting his gun before firing. Jewett, Wheal, Lee, and Pierson divided the money equally.

FOURTH DAY.

First sweepstakes, five birds, 25 yards rise, $5 entrance.

Bell	00111—3	Radbone	11011—4
Jewett	01111—4	Pierson	01111—4
Wheal	01111—4	Bellamy	11101—4
Moore	10101—3	Jones	00101—2

Radbone first; Bell and Moore divided second money, and Jones won third.

Second sweepstake was next called. This was the same distance and birds as the former.

Bell	11111—5	Radbone	11111—5
Jewett	01111—4	Pierson	11111—5
Wheal	01101—3	Bellamy	01111—4
Moore	01111—4	Jones	01110—3

Pierson first, Jewett second, and Wheal third.

Double Rises.—Three double rises, 18 yards.

Bell	11 10 10—4	Pierson	10 10 11—4
Wheal	10 11 11—5	Bellamy	10 11 10—4
Radbone	11 11 11—6	Moore	11 10 10—4

The nicest match of the day was a sweepstake of five single rises, 25 yards.

Bell	11011—4	Bellamy	11101—4
Wheal	11111—5	Wachenheimer	10011—3
Moore	11101—4	Jewett	11111—5
Radbone	11111—5	Jones	01111—4
Pierson	11110—4		

After a warm contest shooting off the various tie shots, Jewett won first prize, Jones second, and Wachenheimer third.

Several smaller matches were shot during the day, of no special importance.

PONTIAC.

THE only glass ball that is perfect—*Paine's patent.*—(Advt.)

Inter-Team Pigeon Match.

NEW YORK.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The Riverton Gun Club, Long Branch Gun Club, Philadelphia Gun Club and the New York Gun Club shot a sweepstakes pigeon match on the grounds of the Long Branch Gun Club at Deal, N. J., on Wednesday, July 7, $50 each, the same to go toward a cup, which was shot for by all and won by one—the Riverton Gun Club—to whom the cup was presented by Mr. Carroll Livingston, captain of the Long Branch Club; responded to by Gen. Grubb. Each club team comprized four members, these to shoot at twenty birds each. Miles Johnson furnished the birds and trapped for all the clubs.

SCORE.

Riverton Gun Club.

J. Emory	11111 11111 01111 10111—18
Macallister	11111 01111 11101 11111—18
B. Meredith	10111 11111 11111 01110—17
E. B. Grubb	11110 11111 11111 11011—18
Total	71

New York Gun Club.

Dr. Zellner	01111 10101 11111 11111—17
Knowles	00101 11101 11111 11011—15
Col. Armstrong	11011 11111 01111 10111—17
Col. Butler	10010 11110 01111 11111—15
Total	64

Long Branch Gun Club.

Polhemus	01111 10111 10011 11111—16
W. G. Murphy	10111 00010 10111 11011—13
E. G. Murphy	11111 11111 11101 11011—18
C. Livingston	01010 11110 10111 10111—14
Total	61

Philadelphia Gun Club.

Dr. Kinney	10111 10101 00111 01110—13
A. Biddle	01110 11110 11111 10111—16
H. Bickley	01001 11111 11111 11101—16
F. Ellis	11001 11110 10111 01011—14
Total	59

Referee, Mr. C. McDowell, Baltimore Gun Club.

Time, 4:20.

TROPHY.

EVERYBODY now uses Ira A. Paine's patent feather ball.—(Advt.)

Detroit Tournament.

DETROIT, MICH.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The following special prizes have been donated to the Detroit Tournament, which takes place July 27, 28 and 29:

Messrs. Parker Brothers donate a splendid double-barreled breech-loading shot-gun; value, $125.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. donate 1,000 shells.

The Dupont Powder Co. donate four quarter-kegs of the new choke-bore powder.

Messrs. Schuyler & Duane, Broadway, New York, give a handsome revolver.

C. R. Mabley, Esq., the clothier, donates a handsome hunting shirt.

The Detroit Rubber Co. give a pair of hunting boots.

Ira A. Paine donates 500 of his famous feather-filled glass balls.

Many other special prizes are expected, and altogether the prospects of having a grand tournament are very flattering. Most of the best shots in the country have signified their intention of being present.

PONTIAC.

ONE MILLION Paine's feather-filled glass balls sold last year.—(Adv.

TRAP AT LOUISVILLE.—Louisville, Ky.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Following find score of two challenge matches shot on Saturday, June 19.

First match, Griffith and Barbour vs. Berry and Hutchings; 5 single birds each at 25 yards, and 3 pairs each at 18 yards.

Griffith	01111—4	11 11 11—6—10
Barbour	11011—4	10 11 11—5— 9—19
Berry	10111—4	10 11 01—4— 8
Hutchings	11111—5	11 11 11—6—11—19

Ties; 3 single, 30 yards and 2 pairs 21 yards.

Griffith	111—3	10 11—3—6
Barbour	001—1	11 01—3—4—10
Berry	111—3	11 11—4—7
Hutchings	111—3	10 11—3—6—18

Berry and Hutchings win by 3 birds.

Second match, J. M. Barbour vs. H. N. Adams; 10 single, 30 yards, and 5 pairs, 18 yards.

Barbour	01111 10111—8	11 11 11 11 11—10—18
Adams	11011 11111—9	11 11 11 10 11— 9—18

Ties; 5 single and 3 pairs.

Barbour	01101—3	11 11 11—6—9
Adams	00011—2	11 11 10—5—7

Barbour wins by two birds.

J. M. B.

PAINE'S patent feather-filled glass ball is the "boss."—(Advt.)

ENGLEWOOD, ILLS.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I hand you the particulars of a first class amateur match at 25 glass balls, Bogardus rules; $10 a side, 21 yards rise, which was shot at our town on the 5th of July by J. W. Evans, of Englewood, and J. Platt, of Chicago. The match grew out of a desire to know who was the best shot and to appropriately "celebrate" the occasion. As the shooters were both amateurs and good fellows, the "friends" were there in "general turn out." Following is the score:

Evans	11111 11111 11111 11101 10111—23
Platt	10111 00011 11100 11111 01101—17

James Coburn, referee.

REX.

WILD PIGEONS.—About 3,000 left in coop unsold. Address E. T. MARTIN, 79 Clark St., Chicago.—(Advt. 1t.)

ASK for Paine's patent filled glass ball. Use no other.—(Advt.)

Kennel.

Fixtures.

BENCH SHOWS.

Toronto, Canada, dog show, Sept. 8, 9 and 10.

St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Chas. H. Turner, secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society International Collie Trial, Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. D. W. Seller and Elbridge McConkey, secretaries, P. S. A. Society, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Milford, Nebraska, about first week in September.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island, Peconic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, secretary.

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, third week in November. Chas. De Ronge, secretary.

Spratt's Patent.

BY "LEATHERHEAD."

The extraordinary progress in live stock breeding is one of the marked features of this age, and those who hinted some thirty years ago that the mania for short-horns, prize pigs and poultry was a mere flash in the pan of public opinion, and would die out, have been wofully mistaken, as, instead of any decrease in the popularity of this species of hobby, it has gone on steadily progressing into other channels until at last England has become a very nursery of animal produce, and all other countries are following her as speedily as possible, under the apparent impression that they have been losing time in a great commercial industry. By way of accommodation to this national movement it is no wonder that various kinds of inventions have sprung up to bear a part in the general progress of the times, and hence we have seen several contrivances to hatch chickens by artificial means, machines to act as fosters for motherless pigs, foods for increasing size and fertility, and every sort of fence and housing for keeping produce in safety and comfort. Some of these inventions have dropped out of use again, or have been superseded by something better, and there has been a very prolific field indeed for useful objects of all kinds, to meet a very great public demand. Amongst the best known of all the competitors for public favor has been Spratt's Patent, for although we none of us appear to recollect its birth, it has been gradually trotting on with the times, keeping pace, and living so much with us all, as to have become a kind of institution, belonging to the vast number of Englishmen who go heart and soul into the business of breeding fancy stock. It is specially belonging to the canine world, but just as public opinion has veered from one speciality to another, so has Spratt's Patent had something to say in the general arrangement of affairs. Sportsmen imagined that pheasants might be reared in at least some degree to compare with the improvements wrought in poultry, and Spratt's Patent at once supplies them with a food that more than answers every expectation of the sort. Some one else believes that hunters would be better for something to eat in the field, and the public eye being turned upon Spratt, finds that the necessity has been anticipated, and that it might have been already procured. Another novel idea has been directed toward puppies that have had the misfortune to lose their mothers, or what is more frequent, have been too numerous for the cares of the tenderest of maternal relatives. Could not some sort of food be invented becomes the result of deep thought, but on turning to Spratt there is the very article manufactured, and not only is the anticipated requirement found to be the exact remedy for rearing puppies, but it is found to be equally efficacious for a thoroughbred colt or a short-horn calf, a sort of infantile survivor, in fact, that might do for a royal baby if it was of great national importance to rear him.

There has been a deal of competition in fish rearing throughout the world, and fishing rights on rivers and fishing rights on seas have been subjects for Blue Books before now, and of commissions without number. It struck our American cousins that as Spratt's patent was the improving order for everything, it was more than probable that they had something, or could very soon invent something, to make fish thrive better than they had ever been known to do before. Consequently, the Fishing Club at Long Island, New York, who are very keen on rearing trout and salmon, applied to the firm, and were soon supplied with a special fish biscuit, that has answered admirably, and whereas other fish cultures have suffered from what is called rust—a sort of fungus growing on the fish—the inhabitants of the Long Island waters have been perfectly healthy. There are other specialties associated with Spratt's Patent, as one can get food to maintain one's animals upon, soap to wash them with, and medicine to cure their ills, and if the greatest novice suddenly becomes the owner of a dog, and he does not know how to manage him, the best literature he can read is one of Spratt's advertisements, and he will become as clever as can be about all a dog's requirements. It is not only the novice, however, to whom the great firm of Spratt & Co. are, and can still be, of the greatest assistance. It is to the practical sportsman to whom benefits can accrue from such an institution as this, as there is no doubt about it that the loss of valuable animals is very frequently attributable to improper feeding, and more particularly, perhaps, to the mixing and preparation of food. We have no immediate indications from the animals themselves, as dogs especially are foul feeders, and they will eat up any mess that a careless, idle feeder may give them; but the injurious effect of such treatment will invariably show itself, and serious losses may be the ultimate result. If it can be, therefore, provided that a prepared food can supersede the mess which must depend entirely upon good or bad cooking, a great point is gained; but there is much more even than this, as sporting dogs in particular that perform in chase or on fur or feather, must be in a peculiar condition to exercise their powers, and the only way we can arrive at the condition and maintain it is by diet. The feeding of a pack of fox hounds is as much an art as hunting them, and they must be dieted to an hour with the most precise quantity of food. It must be the same, therefore, with a setter and a pointer, and a food prepared for one to be of the same measure, the same quality, and of the same capacity for digestion, must entirely utilize the huntsman's art. To gain all this it is no wonder that all degrees of dog owners desirous to keep their dogs in condition resort to Spratt's biscuits, as it saves them the necessity of a knowledge that is only learnt by kennel experience of a lifetime. It may be well considered that to do so much for others requires a deal of knowledge on the subject of feeding, and the readers of *Bell* will not be surprised to learn that the managing director of the company is a gentleman much addicted to sport, with a strong partiality for horses, dogs, and the rearing of pheasants. He has made their requirements a study for years, and added thereto a knowledge of chemistry and ingenuity, which might come under the head of civil engineering. He has made a very minute study of what I have asserted above—that the sporting dog, or any dog to be in perfect condition, must be fed, both to time and quantity, to the most minute ratio of an atom, and the greatest difficulty has been experienced, and much time devoted to the one purpose of getting the exact amount of nutriment in one of those well-known square-shaped biscuits, as there is in another. In size they are similar to mathematical exactness as they come out of the same mould, but the mixing of the ingredients has been the part of the study that has required the greatest amount of thought and ingenuity, and the result of it is that the Spratt's biscuit of to-day is nearly perfect in this particular. This exactness could not be obtained without a similar exactness in the actual ingredients, and therefore, one of the means with which the firm attain this precision is, that they have never been dependent on a varied market. Their pressed meat, which is cooked before they get it, comes from two houses in America only, and their flour, also shipped from America, is bought to tally to one sample, and in enormous quantities, the stock in hand generally comprising a thousand tons. That this principle of exactness has been the main secret of the firm's extraordinary success is, perhaps, not too much to say, as the public have gained a confidence in these square biscuits, with the trade mark on them, to an extent that they feel sure that if three of them, which weigh one pound, and cost two pence, make a good daily meal for a dog one day, the same number will do him exactly the same amount of good the next day, and, so far as the biscuits are concerned, throughout his life. This is probably the idea of every one who feeds on Spratt's biscuits, and accounts for the extraordinary demand for the article throughout almost the whole universe, for they go far and wide, to America, India, Australia, the West Indies, and throughout all European countries, and with such a prestige, and such a hold on public confidence that special rates of duty have been levied on them to the extent, in some cases, of 4d. a pound, or twice the value of each biscuit in England, and that is not sufficient to keep them out of other countries. This is a position highly honorable to the firm, and it is honorable to England also that such an amount of confidence is given by foreigners to one of her commercial companies.

It will not then be considered odd that in my capacity of looker on in the dog world generally, I should have experienced a wish to see this great manufactory of what so many dogs live upon. My request being kindly assented to by the managing director, I am going to take the readers of *Bell* with me to Henry street, Tooley street, a very closely inhabited region, by the by, and at first thought this would not be the sort of quarter to prepare dogs' food if judged by the olfactory annoyances that one can remember near old-fashioned kennels, where the diet was horseflesh and oatmeal. There are large, substantial looking buildings of gray stone, with the warehouse windows ascending straight up to wondrous granaries and departments; but there is no smell anywhere, save what one might expect in a baker's shop or a confectioner's. The entrance is through offices like a bank, where a number of clerks are working, and thence we come to the sanctum of the managing director. Here in a chat we find that a celebrated huntsman has been before, and after seeing and having the process explained to him, he has been brought to the belief, that some day public opinion will revert to the idea that hounds would be best fed on dry food instead of the ordinary kennel preparation, and so in that case Masters of Hounds might dispense with boilers, coals, and other items connected with kennel management. But to the tour round the establishment. There is, first of all, the packing department, boxes being got ready for shows, samples, etc. Then we come to the bakery, where in all there are five ovens, the first being a straight oven of interior dimensions forty-four feet long, eight feet wide, and six feet high. The biscuits are worked in and out of this by machinery, and by a mechanical contrivance; at a certain stage of the biscuits becoming cooked, they are dropped out into baskets, the principle of exactness being observed here, so that one biscuit or one batch of biscuits should not be baked more than another. As fast as one basket is filled it gets hauled up into a department I shall come to presently; but I must remark that this, the original oven of the firm, although baking biscuits admirably, sometimes went wrong in its gear, and the consequence was a smash up of a lot of biscuits, so that when it became necessary to have additional ovens, the ingenuity I have mentioned above suggested a different contrivance in the shape of a round oven to work to a center on wheels. This enormous oven—I believe the largest in England—is eighty-eight feet in circumference, with an area of 396 superficial feet of vacant space. As far as I could comprehend of the arrangement it took in the uncooked and threw out the cooked biscuits at certain points of its evolutions, attendants being ready at these points to receive, and, on the other hand, fill up the space vacated. Thus an enormous quantity of biscuits were baking at one time without any break, and, as in oven No. 1, the whole was worked by machinery; but so perfectly are the duties of the circular oven performed, that in seven years there has not been a single biscuit broken or spoilt. I am going backwards in tracing the biscuit to the flour bag, as the next process examined was an ingenious sort of machine for cutting and stamping the dough, this being originally made for the Government; but it was too large, although only just meeting the requirements of Spratt's Patent, and another machine of exactly similar dimensions has since been added to the establishment. In being rolled up to the cutter the dough goes through a curious process of a current of air, which relieves the necessity of a flour dredge, the next stage of mechanism being a very important one, namely, the mixer, which is so contrived as to meet the principle I have mentioned above of getting the uniform quantity of the ingredients into every part of the dough, and nothing could do this but the most powerful machinery. Each of the five mixers holds two sacks and a half of flour, besides the other ingredients, which are prepared by more powerful machinery a little further back, in the shape of crushers and grinders. The meat arrives from America in large blocks, containing a quantity of the bones, and these become crushed, and the meat separated into fibers and the smallest particles, so that the best qualities of animal food are retained, but rendered digestible by the process of preparation. There is still another machine to stone the dates, which are important additions to the biscuit, and furnish to the dog really bread, meat, and vegetables at one and the same time. In going round these departments one is greatly struck with the wholesome, clean aspect of the process, as the blocks of meat look perfectly sweet, and there is no disagreeable smell pervading any department. In fact, it is quite the contrary on the next floor, where the recently baked biscuits are placed to dry, as the huge piles both look and smell most appetizing, and a hungry man would be certainly inclined to try them. From these floors they are packed into the sacks ready for sale, and constant relays are coming and going, as fast almost as the machinery can fabricate them.

The above remarks, I think, will show the magnitude of Spratt's Patent; but, coming to figures, I can mention that thirty tons of dog biscuits are made daily on an average, but, in cases of special demand, by working the engines night and day, 340 tons have been baked in a week, besides twenty-five tons of navy biscuit. There is also during the pheasant-hatching time forty tons a week of poultry food sent out, and during the last month 300 cases of puppy food, besides a considerable supply of horse biscuits, and specialties such as the fish biscuits, etc. To work the establishment necessitates two forty-horse power engines, which consume three tons of coal a day, and twenty-two horses are kept at work daily with the drays and vans, the working staff of the establishment comprising 150 pair of hands, and I need hardly mention that, besides manual labor, there is a good deal of brain power bestowed on the various departments. The machinery to meet all the requirements being something wonderful, and there is one room set apart for inventions, which continue daily, as Spratt's Patent has not arrived yet at the very extreme limit of science, albeit it can well assume the character of being the universal animal provider, as, apart from the departments I have examined, there is a laboratory for investigation into chemistry and the manufacture of medicines for dogs; and here also the confidence of the doggy public is shown, as in one month seventeen hundred shilling boxes of worm powders go out, and almost a corresponding number of powders for distemper. It can boast of agents also all over the world, and it certainly confers favors and advantages all over the world, as dogs' homes and refuges rely on its biscuits. The ignorant and the idle are spared the opportunities to mismanage and starve their favorites of the hour, and many a hungry dog might whine out praises of gratitude and thanks for all the benefits bestowed on his species by Spratt's Patent.—*Bell's Life.*

The N. A. K. C. Field Trial.

COOL SPRING, N. C.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Will you please publish the rules governing the running of the dogs in the several stakes to be run in November next at the field trials of the National American Kennel Club?

That the former rules were faulty, all will acknowledge; and that they require radical changing, none will deny.

Under the heat system and rules of last year, unless strictly guarded by faithfully kept records of the running throughout; with all points of merit and demerit scored to the dogs respectively competing, there was a possibility of the poorest dog, in any stake race, to win even first.

Although imaginary, still it will commend itself as possible to every one, that the following case can and may occur:

Twenty dogs entered in all aged stake; 19 of them respond when called. They are drawn and run as follows:

1ST SERIES OF HEATS.

Winners of 1st heats:		Defeated in 1st heats:
1	beat	2
3	"	4
5	"	6
7	"	8
9	"	10
11	"	12
13	"	14
15	"	16
17	"	18
19	"	a bye

2ND SERIES OF HEATS.

Winners:		Losers:
1	beat	3
5	"	7
9	"	11
13	"	15
19	"	17

3RD SERIES OF HEATS.

Winners:		Losers:
1	beat	5
9	"	13
19	"	a bye

4TH SERIES OF HEATS.

1	beat	9
19	"	a bye

5TH AND LAST HEAT, FOR 1ST.

19	beat	1

Running for 2nd and 3d places:
17 beat 1.

SUMMARY:

Dogs.	Heats.					
One	1	1	1	1	0	0
Two	0					
Three	1	0				
Four	0					
Five	1	1	0			
Six	0					
Seven	1	0				
Eight	0					
Nine	1	1	1	0		
Ten	0					
Eleven	1	0				
Twelve	0					
Thirteen	1	1	0			
Fourteen	0					
Fifteen	1	0				
Sixteen	0					
Seventeen	1	0				1
Eighteen	0					
Nineteen	1	1	1	1	1	
	bye		bye	bye		

No. 19 wins 1st prize.
No. 17 " 2d "
No. 1 " 3d "

No. 17 being the only dog beaten by winner of first prize, except No. 1, he, No. 17 and No. 1, run off for 2d, No. 17 winning. 3d prize then goes to No. 1.

No. 19, the winner of first prize, is fairly trained; careful, but slow, and devoid of all quality. He wins by reason of having had the benefit of "byes" in the first, third and fourth series of heats. In his heat with 17, the latter flushed and chased, which, while 19 had done nothing, "good or bad," gave 19 the heat.

When 19 ran against one, the latter had been so severely tried in his heat with 9, through the last named dog's breaking shot and chasing, as to demoralize him; and not having time to calm down, his excitement ran away with his judgment and training, and he imitated the bad example set him by 9, thereby losing the heat and the first prize. No 19, in this heat, like his previous one, gave no evidence of field qualities, and wins, simply, by chance. 17 also does nothing meritorious; but as 1 has "lost his head," he, 17, scores an easy victory. Further comment would be superfluous. We want a change!

E. S. WANMAKER.

[We comply with Mr. Wanmaker's request and publish the rules under which the N. A. K. C. trials will be run this Fall, which are not the same as those the trials were run under last Fall; but the rules as amended, and from which the defects in the old rules, discovered in the practical test given them, were eliminated.—ED.]

RULE 1. Managers of field trials shall advertise the time and place where the meeting will be held, the date of closing entries, the scale of points and the names of judges, at least thirty days before the trials take place. In the event any judge or judges fail to act, the competitors shall fill all vacancies, each competitor being entitled to one vote.

RULE 2. Dogs shall be drawn in braces by lot, and run in heats, the beaten dogs to be retired (except as hereinafter provided), and the winners to be run again in the order in which they won their successive heats. If there should be a bye, the dog getting the benefit of the bye shall be run in the first heat of the next series of heats. If two dogs owned or exhibited by the same person should be drawn to run together or come together in any successive heat, the second dog shall change place with the next dog in the order of running. This shall be continued until only two dogs remain, and the winner of these two shall be winner of first prize. The last dog beaten by the winner of first prize shall compete for second prize with the best of those dogs previously beaten by the winner of first prize. The winner of this heat shall be declared winner of second prize. The dog beaten in this heat shall compete with the best of those previously beaten by the second prize winner, and the winner shall be third in the race. The discretion is given the judges of deciding which is the best of these beaten dogs in the competition for second and third places by selection, or by running extra heats between them.

RULE 3. When two dogs owned or trained by the same person shall be drawn together, one shall run only in that heat, and he with the next dog in the order of running not so owned, unless at the latter end of a trial it be found impossible to avoid running two such dogs to-

gether, when it may be permitted. A withdrawal from any heat is a withdrawal from the race. If in drawing there be a bye, and a dog be withdrawn in this heat, the dog with the bye and the other dog in the heat withdrawn from, shall be compelled to run against each other, as if so drawn.

RULE 4. The judges shall order up the dogs as soon as they have determined which is the best according to the scale of points in rule 5. The privilege is granted the judges of ordering up any dog or brace of dogs, that have not sufficient merit, in their opinion, to get placed; but these may be put down again if there is a possible chance for them to win.

RULE 5. Positive points for merit: Pointing, 35; pace, 20; backing, 7; style, 6; staunchness, 6; ranging, 6; quartering, 6; obedience and disposition, 4; retrieving, 10—total, 100. Negative points for demerit: False pointing, 1 to 7; breaking in (each offense) 3; breaking shot (each offense), 5; chasing or breaking shot and chasing (each offense), 10.

RULE 6. No person except the judges, attendants and reporters will be permitted to accompany the handlers of dogs. Two persons will not be permitted to work one dog or a brace of dogs. If from any cause the handler of a dog or a brace of dogs is disabled to such extent that he cannot shoot, the judges shall appoint a person to shoot for him. The handlers of the two dogs shall go together as if it were a brace of dogs, so that the dogs shall be upon an equality as to ground, opportunities for pointing, etc. No spectators will be allowed nearer the handler of dogs than seventy-five yards to the rear, and a marshal shall be appointed to enforce this law. No person shall make any remark about the judges or dogs in hearing of the judges. Such person so offending shall be expelled from the grounds. Should any handler of dogs annoy the judges after having been ordered to desist, the judges shall order such dogs as he is handling up, and out of the race. The privilege is granted the handlers to ask the judges for information or explanation that has a direct bearing upon any point at issue; pending such question the dogs shall not be under judgment. Dogs afflicted with any contagious disease, or bitches in season will not be permitted on the grounds.

RULE 7. Pointing fur, feather, or reptiles shall not be considered making a false point. A dog making a false point and discovering it to be such without any encouragement from his handler, shall not be penalized.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.—(Pointing)—The judges will allow only those dogs the maximum that point all the birds possible for them to point under existing circumstances; a dog to earn the maximum number of points under this head must display a first-class nose and exhibit great judgment in finding and pointing his birds, and make no flushes that a dog with the above qualities would avoid in ordinary hunting. The dogs are to be hunted in all respects as in an ordinary day's shooting. Inexcusable or willful flushes will detract from a dog's score under this head, but the character of the flush must be always taken into account in estimating the penalty, if any. The judges must not ask the handlers if their dogs are pointing, but must decide for themselves. They shall always consider the nature of the ground, the wind and the birds, and not penalize a dog for flushing a bird it would be impossible to point. The penalty for flushes to be graded by the character of the offense. The judges shall not require the handlers to work their handlers down wind. Judges are allowed the discretion of declaring a dog or dogs out of the heat if absent when called.

(Pace)—The dog that maintains the fastest gait throughout the trial, except when in cover or on game, to receive the full number of points, all others to be graded by him.

(Backing)—The maximum only allowed such dogs as stand or drop promptly at sight of another dog pointing. But no dog shall be expected to back unless the dog pointing stands and is motionless. A dog shall not be said to refuse to back unless he sees the dog pointing. To get credit for a back, the dog must stop at least ten yards (when practicable) in front of the handler.

(Style)—The judges shall consider the dog's grace in ranging and drawing, and attitudes in pointing and backing.

(Staunchness)—The maximum allowed such dogs only as do not advance from their point when they are on game, until ordered on.

(Ranging)—The maximum only allowed the dogs that maintain the most killing range throughout, viz: wide or close, as the necessity of the case may require.

(Quartering)—The maximum only allowed such dogs as work at right angles with the handler unless the nature of the ground renders such work impracticable.

(Obedience and disposition)—The maximum only allowed to a dog that works promptly to the gun, without noise or severity, and is obedient, prompt, cheerful and easily handled.

(Retrieving) To receive the maximum under this head a dog shall go promptly and cheerfully for the bird, and deliver it to the handler without mouthing or mutilation.

(False pointing)—The judge shall give a dog ample opportunity to discover whether or not he is on a true point, and the penalty shall range from 1 to 7 for his acts throughout the heat.

(Breaking in)—Is when a dog through imperfect breaking or from excitement leaves his position when the birds rise, whether the gun is fired or not, and starts to break shot or chase, but stops within a few feet of the point from which he started, of his own accord, or by command.

(Breaking shot)—Is when a dog runs in when a shot is fired, with the intention of getting the bird, and does not stop promptly at command.

(Chasing)—Is when a dog follows the birds either when the gun is fired or not, to an extent to be beyond the control of the handler for the time being.

PUPPY STAKES. *Rule.*—Dogs over eighteen months old shall not be eligible for the Puppy Stakes. There will be no points allowed for retrieving in this stake. Rules otherwise as above.

BRACE STAKES. The rules governing the Brace Stakes shall be the same as those used in the All-Aged Stakes, with the following exceptions: The maximum for ranging shall be ten instead of six, the maximum for quartering shall be ten instead of six, and the total one hundred and ten, instead of one hundred. The brace to earn the maximum for quartering must cross each other systematically, and work independent of each other, or one dog must quarter the ground on one side of the handler while the other dog quarters the opposite side, the dogs meeting at or near the center. Each brace will be run separately instead of running in heats, and be judged by the scale of points as laid down and explained. In case only one dog retrieves, the brace shall only be entitled to half the number of points for retrieving.

Distemper and Its Treatment.

BOSTON, MASS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—J. A. W. says that he treated a dog according to my advice in article of May 22, 1880, and lost the same. I think if he will look at said article he will find that I did not give any direction for treating the distemper, only explained what distemper was. I also indorsed Aconite, and said that I believed in aconite and belladona. Since I have spoken of the disease, I will try, with your permission, to give the course of treatment and explain as I go along. I wish to say here that I am not a scientific, only a practical man, and all that I know about the dog is what I have learned from the love of studying the same, so if I happen to make some mistake I hope you will excuse it, and if any one has any better ideas I for one should like to hear from them.

I think that distemper is the same as a cold in the head in a human being, and if dogs could discharge the mucus from the nose as human beings do, we should not hear so much from the disease; but it cannot be so, and it has got to go through the stomach to a great extent. In the first place it shows itself in the head. My idea is that it starts in the spinal column, follows to the brain, then to the mucus membrane, and the tissue will not let it discharge the fever and mucus, but keeps it back, and it commences to swell, pressing fever and mucus on to the brain, and if it don't relax soon throws the dog into a fit, or creates a kind of brain fever. These are the first symptoms (now is the time to go to work) and can be told by the manner the dog carries his head and acts, and the fever at his nose.

I will now try to give the different remedies, and how to use. Aconite and belladona, potass nitre, camphor mixture, ammonia, vinegar and water; these are all used to penetrate or relax the membrane so that the mucus and fever can discharge and ease the head. The aconite, belladona, camphor mixture and potasse nitre are taken internally, while the campbor, vinegar and water used are to bathe the head; also camphor and ammonia are to inhale, and they all have the same effect, to a certain extent. But which are the best? My idea is the aconite and belladona; the rule is two or three drops of aconite to two ounces of water, thirty drops belladona to ounce alcohol (see Brigham, May 1-80). I should not give aconite but four times, every half hour, one teaspoonful, then wait one hour, then give one of belladona; after this give every hour, first aconite, then belladona (this is for a dog from thirty-five to forty pounds, but in any case you must use some judgment, sometimes it will take more, sometimes less). The aconite penetrates the membrane, opens the pores, and acts on the fever, and is of a very driving nature, and acts quickly, especially when given often and in large quantities, while the belladona follows with a cooling, soothing effect, and after the membrane is penetrated, and the pores are opened, the object is to cool the fever; so you see that after the first day we only want enough aconite to keep the pores open, and keep the fever down, which I think is from two to three times a day. Give the belladona from three to five times a day, one hour after the aconite, and if the mucus commences to flow, or the dog's head seems to feel better, and they commence to feel livelier, try to make the doses as small as possible.

I think that pure alcohol is too strong for a regular medicine, so after the first day I make it half water, and even less, as I think proper, and the time increases; but my main object is to get rid of all as soon as possible and let nature do something for the dog. In seven cases out of ten you will break up the whole disease the first day, and there is nothing left to do but to ease the thing along, and on the third day give a dose of physic, then in one week another dose, and after that some kind of blood medicine.

I have had good success with two oz. sulphur, one oz. cream of tartar mixed; give about ten times—first, three mornings in succession, then every other day; if in warm weather (about as much as will lay on a quarter of a dollar;) but you have got to use some discretion in this as it opens the pores of the skin, and if the weather is bad they are apt to catch cold. In such cases make the doses further apart. In the Spring or cool weather I always add one oz. ginger to warm the body.

Suppose you have not broken up the disease, but it has got to have a regular run; in such cases the mucus commences to flow; shows itself in the eyes, and if the upper part of the nostrils are not so inflamed and swollen that there is but a very small passage, will commence to discharge matter, watery at first, afterward thicker. You will see why, at this stage, I advise syringing the nose, first with something to cut the mucus, afterward with castile soap to clean and heal. When this mucus is flowing it will entirely clog the stomach once in three days, but should not be allowed to stay on the stomach even that length of time. The great secret is to move the bowels every day, and should be done in a manner that will weaken the dog as little as possible. As I said before, if this mucus is allowed to stand on the stomach, in any great extent, over twenty-four hours, it will commence to clog the digestive organs and rot the stomach, which creates this great fever they write so much about, and with most writers is a lung disease.

The different physics that I am acquainted with and have used to good success are castor oil, buckthorn, linseed oil, sulphur and cream of tartar mixed, lard, and last, but not least, as a mild one, is molasses. The third day after I commence treatment I would give an emetic, if the dog is strong and I think the mucus is going into the stomach, which can be told by the sucking and swallowing; also a dry, jingling cough, just as if the dog was trying to throw something off his stomach. Feed regularly on beef tea with vegetables with a tablespoonful of molasses morning and night in beef tea. Every other day put sulphur in the molasses, about as much as will stand on a quarter of a dollar, instead of putting into tea, and if you can keep bowels regular, do away with the oil as much as possible but they must be cleared out at the least once a week; also use the emetic as little as possible and let nature help all the time, giving the aconite and belladona to a certain extent if the flow of mucus is large, aconite once a day, belladona three times; the object is to cool the mucus membrane.

One of the best ways to tell whether the dog is improving, is by the excrement which will commence to be more natural; then is the time to stop treatment. After the dog seems well, have one grand final cleaning out, and if satisfactory, give the sulphur and cream of tartar as I have stated before.

While the dog is sick, if not too weak, it is a good plan to exercise him on the chain or at a walk from ten to fifteen minutes, three times a day, and if there is any green grass let him eat all he wants, also put him where he can lie in the sun without the draught striking him, as this is most strengthening as well as acting on the head, best. In case you are getting along nicely, don't hurry the disease, but let it take its time, and you will get along better than if you try to hurry; there have been more dogs lost by trying to hurry than any other way. In case your dog is very sick before your treatment begins, you must be more careful of the emetic and driving medicine as a physic, and may have to use quinine to help keep his strength; I like it in the liquid form best.

I said that I would give you an article on why we have so much tumor, humor, spinal column diseases and general debility in the dog, and in so doing, shall answer J. W. C.'s question.

The medicine I have used with such good success, until recently, was three ounces of sulphur, which kills the nature of the mucus and works on the blood; one ounce of cream of tartar, which has a physicking nature, and has a good effect on the stomach; one ounce ginger, which warms the system and gives the blood a good circulation; one ounce potass nitre which has the same nature of aconite and belladona combined, one teaspoonful twice a day, morning and evening, and castor oil every third day. I thought proper in very bad cases, to add two grains of fox glove (or digitalis) always doing away with the fox glove after one to five doses, also the potass nitre as soon as advisable, generally using the molasses to counteract the binding nature of ginger, and acting the same. I forgot to say that the bowels must be kept in good order, regular every day, if possible, neither too loose or costive. I wish to say a few words on the fact that a great many people mistake worms for distemper, as they act a great deal alike at first stages. I saw in your paper a communication in regard to pups ten weeks old having distemper, and I thought as I do now, that it could be traced to worms. In case a dog has worms, and is stricken with a severe case of distemper, you have a great deal to contend against. QUACK.

Insect Powder.

The following is the article alluded to in our last, which we should republish this week from our issue of September 13, 1879. It originally appeared in the *Canadian Entomologist*, having been written for that journal, by Mr. W. Saunders. It will be found valuable to the owners of dogs, as it gives them the information how to obtain a cheap and easily obtained flea-exterminator.

The insect powders of commerce are powdered flowers of different specie of Pyrethrum. Those of *Pyrethrum carneum* and *roseum* were introduced some thirty years ago under the name of Persian Insect Powder, and subsequently those of *Pyrethrum cinerariæ folium*, a native of Dalmatia, Austria, as Dalmatian Insect Powder. Both the Persian and Dalmatian powders are good insecticides, but the latter is much the more energetic in its action, and hence commands a higher price; indeed, it is so much preferred that it is gradually driving the so-called Persian Powder out of the market. The fact of the flowers of *P. roseum* being less active than those of *P. cinerariæ folium*, has been accounted for on the ground that the single flowers are much more powerful than the double ones, and that the double flowers occur in *P. roseum* in much larger proportion than in the other species. The flowers either whole or powdered, preserve their activity for a long period. A recent European experimenter states that he could not perceive any particular loss of activity in samples that had been kept six years. The fresh (undried) flowers act very slowly as compared with the same dried and powdered, and the plant itself powdered is quite inactive. It is singular that while there are many other composite plants closely related to the genus Pyrethrum, as yet this peculiar property has been found only in plants belonging to this genus, and even within this limit there are several species whose value as insecticides is very slight.

A larger number of compositæ indigenous to Austria have been tested and found to be of no value in this respect. The flowers of Tansy (*Tamacetum vulgare*) are said to have a slight stupefying effect.

The Pyrethrums are hardy plants which bloom abundantly the second year from seed. The powder is prepared from the half-opened flowers gathered during dry weather, and dried in the shade under cover, but the process of gathering, drying and preparing involves so much time that their culture can only be made profitable where labor is cheap.

Insect powders have not attracted general attention as insecticides until within the last three or four years, during which time they have been introduced in various forms in packages and boxes, accompanied by suitable blowers or insect guns for the purpose of properly distributing the powder, and recommended for the destruction of flies, cockroaches, fleas, bugs, etc. Sometimes these prepared articles have been artificially colored so as to disguise their source, but all have owed their activity solely to the presence of the powdered flowers of one or other of these Pyrethrums.

House flies are very sensitive to the effects of these powders. A few puffs of the dust from an insect gun, blown into the air of a room with the doors closed, the discharges directed toward those parts where flies are congregated, will stupefy and kill them within a very short time. The powder is somewhat pungent, and to breathe an atmosphere charged with it will frequently cause a slight sneezing, but beyond this the operator need not anticipate any annoyance. Frequently during the past Summer, when flies have been troublesome, we have pretty thoroughly charged the air in our dining-room and kitchen at night, closing the doors, and in the morning found all, or nearly all, the flies lying dead on the floors. A few minutes after its use they begin to drop on their backs, and after a very short time die; if a room be closed for half an hour after using the powder, few, if any, will escape. By some this energetic action has been attributed to the presence of a volatile oil in the flowers, by other and later investigators to a peculiar crystalline principle believed to be an alkaloid; but this point does not as yet seem to be fully settled.

More recently we have been experimenting with this powder on the green aphis which troubles our green-house plants. The usual plan of smoking with tobacco is an unpleasant remedy, and is also very injurious to many plants of delicate constitution, whereas the insect powder, used to any extent, is perfectly harmless to plant-life. After freely charging the air of a green-house with the powder, blowing it in fine clouds of dust among the plants, the tiny tormentors who are busily engaged in sucking the life out of the leaves and tender shoots, soon manifest symptoms of uneasiness and begin to drop from the plants to the ground, and in the course of an hour or two the larger portion of the enemy's forces will be found sprawling on the earth in the pots or on the shelves and floor of the house, where, probably partly from the stupefying effects of the powder and partly from their natural inability to find their way to any given point, they fail to reach the plants again, and hence perish. By applying the powder freely in the evening and giving the plants a thorough syringing in the morning, they may in the worst cases be almost freed from aphides by a single application; it is better, however, to repeat its use the next evening, so as to make sure work. The powder does not appear to kill this aphis as it does the flies. For the purpose of testing this point, we placed a number of them in an open glass cell of a microscope slide and powdered them thoroughly, and found some of them alive after two days of such severe exposure to its influence. Having recently found a plant literally swarming with the green aphis, so that the sight of it was almost disgusting, we submitted it to the action of this powder one afternoon, having previously spread a large piece of white paper under the plant, so that the effect of the powder on the insects might be distinctly seen. Almost immediately they began to fall on the paper, and in less than ten minutes a hundred or more of them were lying on their backs or crawling sluggishly about. In the course of half an hour some four or five hundred had fallen on the paper, and when the plant was examined again the following morning, there remained but very few on it, and most of these were removed by a slight syringing. We have had the powder used in green-houses by some of our friends, who also report its success. This matter is well worthy the attention of all those who indulge in window gardening or who grow plants in small conservatories attached to dwellings, since if this proves an efficient and economical substitute for tobacco smoke, it will save much annoyance and some loss. Success will necessarily depend on the quality of the material used, but after the experiments we have tried, we feel confident that with good Dalmatian powder there need be no failure. It will be interesting te learn, as opportunity offers, how moths and other insects will be affected by the use of insect powders. If the beautiful specimens which sometimes fly into our rooms at night can be drugged in this way and captured without a struggle, we may add many a perfect specimen to our collections which would otherwise be more or less defaced. There is quite a field for experiment here.

Cocker Spaniels—A Reply to Shamrock.

NEW YORK.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your issue of July 10, is a letter from Shamrock about cockers. Now his is the most sensible view of the subject that I have heard of yet.

It is, or ought to be, a well known fact that the breed formerly known distinctively as the cocker no longer exists, as it has been so much and so carelessly crossed with other breeds of field spaniels. The produce of this sort of breeding is very unsatisfactory from the fact that there are so very many different types of cockers that (as was exemplified at the late show here) confusion is unavoidable.

The remedy that I propose for this state of affairs is: Let us define the proper shape and make of a field spaniel or cocker, and divide them into two classes, according to weight, as with pointers. According to Stonehenge a spaniel may be any size from seventeen or eighteen pounds up to forty pounds. The only point of vital importance is length, and he says that a spaniel should be "more than twice as long as he is high at the shoulder." I have measured a great many dogs and I find that a dog of those proportions is of the true cocker shape; long and low, but not to an exaggerated degree.

I have to-day received a letter from Mr. A. Easten, of Hull, England, owner of champion Brush, the dog chosen by Stonehenge, and with his dam, champion Nellie, illustrated in "Dogs of the British Islands." At the time that the picture was taken Brush was one and a half years old, and had been exhibited only once or twice. He has since taken fifty or sixty prizes and is considered by long odds the best dog in England. Brush weighs

forty pounds, is fifteen inches at the shoulder, and is thirty-eight inches long! I think that is too long, for it is two and a half times his height, which is the proportion for a clumber. Mr. Dalziel holds the same opinion as myself on this point, but we differ on a great many others, notably, as to which cocker *dog* should have been first at New York.

Mr. Easten says also that he has others smaller and more "of the cocker type," and these are the ones that I am after. My standard is from twenty-five to thirty pounds, but if one goes by weight alone, he is sure to be deceived, for these dogs are of such various builds that weight is no standard of size. Fifteen inches is about the right standard in height, and about thirty-two or thirty-three inches long. Of course an inch or so either way is not of vital importance. This is measuring from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail; and the best way to measure a dog is to lay him on his side. I would put the dividing line as to size at thirty pounds for dogs and twenty-seven pounds for bitches, or else twenty seven pounds for dogs and twenty-four to twenty-five pounds for bitches. It is manifestly unfair to judge large against small spaniels; as much so as with pointers.

As to color: In England, black is the favorite, and no dog would take a prize of any other color if there were black dogs present. In the best strains, however, liver will occasionally crop up, and is on that account considered next to black. After liver come black and white and liver and white ticked, and next black and white and liver and white plain. Lemon and white I look on with suspicion, as I think it shows Blenheim; black and tan in the same way showing King Charles. Either of these crosses, however, are borne well by cockers, as they give improved coats, ears, feather, and detract only in length of head and of body. By selecting the right kind of King Charles of good size, say seventeen or eighteen pounds, and as long in head and back as can be got, you will find a decided improvement in the second generation, if not in the first.

Color in any case is a matter of fancy, and is of very little importance. Of course brindle or any color that is not a spaniel color is condemned at once, but all the variations on black, white, liver, lemon, tan, are each one good, and allowable. My favorite is all black, and failing that, all liver. My first bitch Brownie was liver with a white breast, and was by a large liver and white dog of the Norfolk type, out of an all black bitch, a Burdette. I bred her to a black and tan King Charles and got a dog (Robertson's Rollo) that would be hard to beat in any company. Then I tried a black and white dog about forty pounds, and bred another crack, Broderick's Twopence. Then I tried a liver and white for two litters and each one was unsatisfactory for the pups were so unevenly marked, most of them liver with white breasts, feet and a white spot on the head, which, however, faded out as they grew up. Still the marking was ugly, so I inbred her to Rollo and had two beautiful litters mostly all liver. Of the latter of these two are my two bitches Cora and Flirt II. Brownie was poisoned shortly after the last litter, but from my experience with her I came to the conclusion that all liver dogs should be bred to all livers or all blacks, and mottled bitches to mottled dogs, as thus you are sure of getting nice markings. In my opinion, nothing is uglier than a liver cocker with a broad white mark on the chest running up to the chin, a white nose, white feet, and sometimes a white spot on the head or neck, and these are the markings generally got from a liver dog and a mottled bitch, or *vice versa*.

DIDO.

Mr. Daintry Hollins' Reply to "A Breeder."

LYMEHURST, MARKET DRAYTON, SALOP, ENG. June 29, 1880.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have only just noticed an article in your paper from "a Breeder," in respect of my Laverack, "Tory." He starts with, he does not like him. His opinion would be of more value had he seen him lately. I am perfectly certain he has not seen him for seven years; and if he *ever* saw him, it must have been when very young, as I purchased him from Mr. Laverack in 1873, after his first season. He says if Mr. Laverack bred so largely from him, where is his stock? Now Leatherhead never said he bred largely from him, he merely said it was Mr. Laverack's last resource, which his private letters to me bear out, for in the Winter of 1876 he writes the two letters I inclose, and which you are perfectly welcome to publish. Leatherhead, I think, is also perfectly justified in giving the testimony of Thompson, who is very well known in the North as the Duke of Argyle's head-keeper, who is quite correct in what he states, as I lent Tory to Thompson, who declared to me by letter that he was one of the best single-handed dogs he had ever shot over. I have seen quite sufficient of Tory's stock to convince me that there are few better setter sires than he is, and the general run of breeders are decidedly of this opinion also; for I have only allowed him to be at the Public Stud for two seasons; and on this, his second season, his subscription list has been quite full, and patronized by the best breeders in the country, including Major Platt, the breeder and owner of Di and Darkie, the former, it will be remembered, winning the Field Trial Derby in 1877, and Tory was the chosen sire for her first litter, the result being six beautiful puppies. So much then for "A Breeder's" opinion compared with the opinion of breeders in general. It strikes me that "A Breeder" is trying to write down the goods of other folks to bolster up the reputation of one kennel, and so he makes an endeavor (which is considered a very small one by those who read it) in this country to criticise Leatherhead, who has the character of being equally fair to all. I beg to state that I do not breed for an American market, or for any market, but simply for my own grouse moors, and to maintain a team for this purpose, I stick closely to the Laveracks pure, and will have no other setters about my place. The Laveracks, I am sure, are the hardest workers, and the most enduring, possessing the best noses, and are the most beautiful of all sporting dogs to shoot over. I have about ten brace of them, equally as good as Tory, and such animals as Rum, Rogue, Warwick, Texa, Ada, Silk II, Heather Belle, etc., certainly cannot be excelled for grouse shooting, even if they can be equaled. I see your countrymen are coming round to the opinion that it is a mistake to cross the Laveracks a deal. For the merit of what are called the Field Trial breed no doubt belongs to them. But the crosses that have been made are full of impurities, and therefore in breeding again from the crossed Laveracks all sorts of undesirable signs have sprung up, the most having weak loins and heavy heads from the South Esk Gordon, and very frequently in litters of puppies bad sterns turned up at the end or right over their backs like sheep dogs, to which strain there are strong suspicions that many of the so-called well bred can be traced. My opinions on this subject are perfectly unbiased. For I am neither a field trial man or a showman, although I have no objections to such institutions, and I should more frequently enter for such events than compete for them, merely to give them my support. At the same time I think too much consequence is frequently given to such contests by persons who sell dogs, for we often see opinions impressed upon the public that field trial dogs only are good for anything. But as the number that run in England annually are under fifty, and as the grouse moors in Scotland number over a thousand, the majority of which would average at least five or six dogs each, and many would have teams of thirty, it may be presumed that there are some sportsmen who are like myself in possession of very good dogs, and that we should take particular good care that our special favorites were not knocked about at shows and field trials.

DAINTRY HOLLINS.

BROUGHALL COTTAGE, WHITCHURCH, SALOP.—*Dear Mr. Hollins:*—Have you still Tory? Is he in Islay? I am in a fix; my blue bitches are coming in heat and the only dog suitable is Tory. Let me have a line by return. Say if you have him still. If so, I shall esteem it a particular favor if you will immediately write to Donald to send him off to you, and on his arrival send him here. I will repay you all expenses here and back. Don't lose a post, as one of my bitches is coming on. Waiting your reply, I am

Yours truly, E. LAVERACK.

Nov. 24, 1876.

BROUGHALL COTTAGE, WHITCHURCH, SALOP.—*Dear Mr. Hollins:*—I wrote you a few days ago, asking if you still had Tory, and if so, I should deem it a great favor if you would write Donald to send him over to you, and you on receipt to send him immediately here, as I wish to put two bitches I have now coming in heat, to him, and know no other dog suitable. I will gladly repay you all expenses of transit here back. A reply by return will greatly oblige,

Yours truly, E. LAVERACK.

Nov. 27, 1876.

The Toronto Dog Show.

An international bench show of dogs will be held in Toronto, Canada, September 8, 9 and 10, on the grounds of the Industrial Exhibition of Toronto, at the new Exhibition Park. Entries close August 21. Forms of entry can be obtained of Mr. H. J. Hill, secretary Exhibition Association, Toronto, Canada. The Great Western, Grand Trunk, Northern, Credit Valley, Midland, Canada Southern, Erie, N. Y. Central, and other railways, will carry dogs free if accompanied by a care-taker. The following is the

PREMIUM LIST:

Class 1.—Mastiffs. Best dog or bitch, $10; second best, $5.
Class 2.—St. Bernards. Best dog or bitch, $10; second best, $5.
Class 3.—Newfoundlands. Best dog or bitch, $10; second best, $5.
Class 4.—Greyhounds. Best dog or bitch, $10; second best, $5.
Class 5.—Pointers. Dogs. Best, $10; second best, $5.
Class 6.—Pointers. Bitches. Best, $10; second best, $5.
Class 7.—Pointers. Puppies. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 8.—Setters (Irish). Dogs. Best, $10; second best, $5.
Class 9.—Setters (Irish). Bitches. Best, $10; second best, $5
Class 10.—Setters (Irish). Puppies. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 11.—Setters (Black and Tan). Dogs. Best, $10; second best, $5.
Class 12.—Setters (Black and Tan). Bitches. Best, $10; second best, $5.
Class 13.—Setters (Black and Tan). Puppies. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 14.—Setters (English). Dogs. Best, $10; second best, $5.
Class 15.—Setters (English). Bitches. Best, $10; second best, $5.
Class 16.—Setters (English). Puppies. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 17.—Spaniels (Clumber and Sussex). Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 18.—Spaniels (Water). Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 19.—Spaniels (other breeds). Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 20.—Retrievers. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best $4.
Class 21.—Fox Hounds. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 22.—Fox Terriers. Dogs. Best, $7; second best, $4.
Class 23.—Fox Terriers. Bitches. Best, $7; second best, $4.
Class 24.—Collies. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 25.—Bull Dogs. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 26.—Bull Terriers. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 27.—Skye, Bedlington and Dandie Dinmont Terriers. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 28.—Rough-coated Terriers other than Yorkshire. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 29.—Pugs. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 30.—Black and Tan Terriers. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 31.—Toys (any breed, five pounds and under). Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $4.
Class 32.—Miscellaneous. For any breed not above specified, such as Blood-hounds, Dachshundes, Deer-hounds, Beagles, Italian Greyhounds, Boar-hounds or Great Danes, Siberian or Ulm, Poodles, Pomeranians or Spitz, Japanese, Chinese Crested, Truffle, Maltese, Otter Hounds, Dalmatians, etc., etc., etc. Best dog or bitch, $7; second best, $5; third best, $3.
Special Prizes.—Best dog or bitch (sporting class), in Show, Silver Medal, value $20. Best dog or bitch (non-sporting class), in Show, Silver Medal, value $20.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DOG.—It is not the first time that the German Chancellor's four-footed companion has upset the equanimity of august personages. Our readers will remember how this famous hound "collared" Prince Gortschakoff at the memorable Berlin gathering. The correspondent of a daily contemporary relates the reception accorded the other day to two delegates from Altona, charged with the presentation of a petition from that town to his Highness. The Chancellor sat in his comfortable rocking-chair, the hound stretched on the carpet by his side, while the delegates, Messrs. Nothnagel and Semper, took their seats on a leathern couch facing His Highness. Mr. Nothnagel held a roll of paper in his right hand; and, being an energetic speaker, accustomed to emphasize his arguments by gesticulation, he waved his scroll about while addressing the Chancellor, disregardful of the fact that his movements elicited several successive disapproving utterances from the watchful hound. Presently the dog rose with a fierce growl; whereupon, Prince Bismarck, hastily interrupting his interlocutor's remarks, exclaimed, "Do put down that scroll, I beg of you. My dog, like myself, entertains a profound aversion to every kind of paper. He believes it to be a weapon!" It is needless to add that Mr. Nothnagel promptly complied with this request, obviously to the satisfaction of the dog, who forthwith subsided into his former peaceful attitude.—*English Exchange.*

ST. LOUIS TO GUIDO.—St. Louis, Mo.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—My reply to Guido is that ninety per cent. of the newspaper correspondents, including himself, write over a *nom de plume.* Because he is ignorant of my identity does not license him to use such epithets as "Small Skulker," "Falsifier of facts," "An ass of the purest bray serene, a twin brother of St. Louis," "Skulking Slanderer of men and even of dogs," "Simply, squarely and absolutely false," "An anonymous ignoramus," "Snarling skulker." Such language is uncalled for, unfounded and ungentlemanly. I demand him to retract the same through same source as published. I am his peer socially, morally, intellectually and financially, and do business on my own capital, and under my own name.

ST. LOUIS.

A CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB.—With the object of forming a Canadian Kennel Club, to act in harmony with the National American Kennel Club, and with the same objects in view, a meeting will be held at the Rossin House, Toronto, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, September 8, the first day of the Toronto dog show.

Sales.

DAISY GORDON.—Captain Boles (late Seventeenth Regiment) has presented to Mr. E. N. Gilliman, of Detroit, Mich., a very handsome spaniel puppy, from his celebrated bitch Fan. The Captain, in 1874, rescued Fan from a watery grave, off the coast of Devonshire, on his voyage to India; since that time she has received H. C. at Dublin, Exeter and Birmingham, and second at Tiverton. Mr. Gilliman claims the name of Daisy Gordon for the pup.

JUDITH, ETC.—Mr. Frank B. Fay, Boston, Mass., has purchased of Rev. R. G. Hamilton, Hart's Falls, N. Y., the setter bitch Judith, by Rob Roy, out of Belle (389); of Mr. W. L. McConnell, New Castle, Pa., the setter bitch Ninette, by Thunder, out of Minna (446); and of Mr. A. W. Tucker, Charlestown, Mass., the setter bitch Lill D, by Dash III., out of Modjeska (Leicester—Peeress).

VALPARAISO KENNEL CLUB SALES.—Mr. W. H. Holabird, Valparaiso, Ind., announces the following sales: Beagles—Custer and Rover, to Mr. J. R. Henrick, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Prince to Mr. M. H. Hovermale, Independence, Ia.; Barney, Irish water spaniel, to Mr. Ed. Knell, Moline, Ill.; and Duck, Irish water spaniel, to Mr. W. W. Parsons, Burlington, Ia.

BELL AND FRANK.—Mr. Wm. Vie, St. Louis, Mo., has purchased of Mr. C. Z. Miley, Lancaster, Pa., the black white and tan Llewellin setter bitch Bell, sired by Druid, out of Leda (Leicester—Rose), also the young blue belton dog Frank by Dash III, out of Starlight (Rake—Fanny).

PRESENTED.—Mr. George W. H. Smith, Mt. Airy Kennel Club, Philadelphia, Pa., has presented to Mr. S. M. Wanamaker, same city, the handsome Bismarck setter bitch, Pride.

PRESENTED.—Rev. R. G. Hamilton, Hart's Falls, N. Y., has presented to Mr. J. H. Fitchet, West Troy, N. Y., a brace—dog and bitch puppies—by Pontiac, out of Judith.

RANGER—ROYAL FAN WHELP.—Mr. S. B. Dilley, Lake City, Minn., has sold to Mr. H. C. Smith, Le Seur, Minn., a pointer dog puppy, by Ranger, out of Royal Fan.

PRESENTED.—Mr. Edmund Orgill, Brooklyn, N. Y., has presented to Mr. S. J. Martenet, Jr., Baltimore, Md., the fine pointer dog Rome by Sensation, out of Rose.

PRESENTED.—Mr. F. H. Rockwell has presented to Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Helena, Montana, the pointer dog Bret Harte, by Ranger out of Queen.

ALEXANDER.—Mr. J. H. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa., has sold to Mr. M. Von Culin, Delaware City, Del., Alexander, by Carlowitz, out of Queen Bess.

BRET HARTE.—Mr. S. B. Dilley, Lake City, Minn., has sold the pointer dog Bret Harte (Ranger—Queen) to Mr. F. H. Rockwell.

Visits.

NYMPH—BEAUFORT.—Mr. G. H. Nixon's lemon and white pointer bitch Nymph (Viscount—Dolly) to his Beaufort (champion Bow—Beulah.)

MAUD MULLER—LOFTY.—Mr. W. A. Irvin's English setter bitch Maud Muller (Rob Roy—Pocahontas) to Mr. Clarence K. Drane's Lofty.

BOSKA—ALDERSHOTT.—Mr. E. A. Herzberg's Boska (Pride of the Border—Kate II) to his recently-imported Aldershott.

CLYMONT—ROCKET.—Mr. Thos. H. Symington's Clymont (Flake-Lily) to Mr. Edmund Orgill's Rocket.

MINA—DASH III.—Mr. Walter H. Beebe's champion Mina (Leicester—Dart) to champion Dash III.

IDOL—SNIPE.—Messrs. C. B. Cummings and Son's cocker spaniel bitch Idol, to their Snipe.

QUEEN—LOFTY.—Mr. N. R. Smith's setter bitch Queen to Mr. Clarence K. Drane's Lofty.

SNIP—SHAFTO.—Setter bitch Snip (Pedigree—Kate) to Mr. J. W. Blythe's Shafto.

QUEEN II—RUSH.—Mr. Garret Roach's Queen II to Mr. Edmund Orgill's Rush.

TINA—RUSH.—Mr. A. Heywood Mason's Tina to Mr. Edmund Orgill's Rush.

BLONDY—BARNEY.—Mr. James Moore's Blondy to champion Barney.

Whelps.

FAIRY.—Mr. Chas. H. Raymond's pure Laverack setter bitch Fairy whelped, on the 13th, three—two bitches and one dog, sired by Mr. John C. Higgins' pure Laverack setter dog, Pontiac, (Pride of the Border—Petrel.)

DOXIE.—Mr. J. E. Merriam's red Irish setter bitch Doxie (Bronte—Dora) whelped seven—four dogs and three bitches, by Red Gauntlet (Thorstein—Loo II.)

JESSIE.—Mr. C. C. Pettit's pointer bitch Jessie whelped, July 12, eight—six dogs and two bitches, by St. Louis Kennel Club's Faust.

FLIGHT.—Messrs. Sherrod & Goode's setter bitch Flight whelped nine by Joe Jr.

LADY CLARE.—Mr. Jerry Cockrell's setter bitch Lady Clare whelped nine by Joe Jr.

FLOUNCE.—Messrs. Williams & Carnes' Flounce whelped eight by Joe Jr.

NELLY PRIDE.—The setter bitch Nelly Pride whelped six by Joe Jr.

Names Claimed.

NAMES CHANGED—Delaware City, Del.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I notice in a late issue of your paper that another party has a prior claim to the name of Lady Laverack. I cheerfully resign it, and claim the name of Empress Laverack. I also change the name of the dog puppy Carlowitz II, by Carlowitz, out of Queen Bess, formerly owned by Mr. J. H. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa., to Alexander. M. VON CULIN.

HAMILTON AND LOUISE.—Mr. J. H. Fitchet, West Troy, N. Y., claims the names of Hamilton and Louise for chestnut and white dog, and white and black ticked bitch, bred by Rev. R. G. Hamilton, Hart's Falls, N. Y.

SCOOT.—Messrs. C. B. Cummings & Son, So. Ackworth, N. H., claim the name of Scoot for liver colored cocker spaniel bitch by Snipe out of Flora.

COUNTESS MERLE.—Mr. F. G. Simpson, Ingersoll, Ont., claims the name of Countess Merle for blue belton bitch, by Druid, out of Nilsson.

Deaths.

DEXTER.—Mr. C. M. Munhall, of Cleveland, Ohio, has lost his black setter dog Dexter. He was exhibited at the New York Show, and on his return home showed evidences of being sick. Everything was done for him, even to a change into the country, but he gradually grew worse and finally died last week.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 5, 1880.—Mr. H. C. Glover: *Dear Sir*—My beautiful litter of puppies by Sensation, ex Grace, were troubled with mange. I applied your mange cure twice all over them, which perfectly and entirely cured them. I feel satisfied your remedy is a good one, as it has proved invaluable to me. The puppies cured will be shown at the coming bench show given by the Westminster Kennel Club. Yours respectfully, LUKE W. WHITE.—(Advt.).

SETTERS FOR SALE.—J. H. Whitman, 103 So. Clark St., Chicago, has two very finely broken setters for sale at $100 each.—(Advt.)

Rifle.

Rifle at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—There has been issued from the New York State Adjutant-General's office general order No. 29 bearing on the department of rifle practice. The following are the regulations prescribed by the general inspector of rifle practice, pursuant to section 278, military code, under which competition for the "State Prize" and the "State Division Prize" will take place during the current season:

"State Prize."—"The competition for the New York State Prize (value $500) will take place at Creedmoor on the fifteenth day of September next. This match is open to teams of twelve men from each regiment, battalion or separate company in the national guard. Distances, as in first class practice, 200 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each distance without sighting shots."

"State Division Prizes."—"The competitions for the State Division Prizes (value each $100) will take place on the respective division ranges, on days to be fixed by the division commanders. Conditions same as in the competition for the state prize."

The transportation, where necessary, in the competition for the "State Division Prizes," must be provided out of the regimental or battalion funds, respectively, of the organizations engaged.

On the 5th of July fully two hundred people assembled at Riverside Rifle Range to witness the various matches for which $50 in prizes were offered by the common council of the city of Albany, and the prospect for large entries and good scores were the best until the rain began to fall and put a damper on everything. The matches, however, were shot off with the following results:

THE TWO HUNDRED YARDS MATCH.

The short range match, open to residents of the city of Albany only, was won, the first prize, $7, by B. R. Spelman, Jr., the second, $5, by Howard Batchelder, and the third, $3, by Maj. Wm. E. Fitch. The following is the score:

B. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	4 5 5 5 4 5 5—33
Howard Batchelder, S. M.	5 5 4 4 4 4 4—30
William E. Fitch, S. M.	*4 4 4 3 3 4 5—27
Hugh B. McLean, R. M.	*4 4 5 4 4 3 3—27
C. E. Wendell, R. M.	4 3 3 4 4 3 4—26
C. E. Wendell, R. M.	4 4 4 5 4 2 3—26
Chas. R. Steele, Bal. S.	3 4 4 3 4 3 4—25
Wm. E. Milbank, S.M.	3 5 3 3 4 4 3—25
Hugh B. McLean, R. M.	4 4 4 4 3 3 3—25
R. B. Todd, R. M.	4 5 3 3 3 2 5—25
Chas. R. Steele, Bal. S.	3 4 3 4 3 3 4—24
A. J. Donner, R. M.	4 4 4 3 4 3 2—24
R. B. Todd, R. M.	3 3 4 3 4 3 3—23
Frederick Gombel, R. M.	2 3 3 4 4 3 4—23
Michael Murphy, S. M.	3 4 2 3 4 3 4—23
Wm. E. Milbank, S. M.	2 3 4 3 4 2 4—22
Charles H. Allen, R. M.	2 2 3 2 4 4 4—21

*Mr. Fitch's score is the best average of the two.

Sixteen competitors did not make an average of inners.

THE 500 YARDS MATCH.

The mid-range match open to residents of this city only. Howard Batchelder took the first prize of $7, C. E. Wendell the second, $5, and Hugh B. McLean the third, $3. Following is the score:

Howard Batchelder, R. M.	5 4 4 3 5 4 5—30
C. E. Wendell, R. M.	5 4 3 5 5 3 4—29
Hugh B. McLean, R. M.	5 3 4 4 3 5 4—28
Benj. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	*3 4 5 4 2 5 4—27
C. E. Wendell, R. M.	*2 5 4 4 5 4 4—28
Andrew J. Donner, R. M.	5 2 5 5 4 2 4—27
Howard Batchelder, R. M	3 5 5 4 2 3 4—26
Hugh B. McLean, R. M.	4 5 2 3 2 4 3—23

*Under the rules one man can take but one prize.

Twelve competitors did not make an average of inners.

THE MILITARY MATCH,

Open to residents of this city only, position standing, with head to target and any military weapon.

Howard Batchelder won the first prize, $10; S. E. Millett the second, $5; F. Gombel the third, $3, and A. J. Donner the fourth, $2.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
H. Batchelder, R. M.	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 5 3 5—21	—42
S. E. Millett, R. M.	2 3 3 5 5—18	2 4 4 3 4—17	—35
F. Gombel, R. M.	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 2 4 4—16	—32
A. J. Donner, R. M.	4 4 5 3 4—20	0 0 3 3 5—11	—31
C. E. Wendell, R. M.	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 3 0 3—12	—30
B. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	5 4 3 4 2—18	0 5 3 4 0—12	—30
N. C. Waring, R. M.	4 4 2 2 4—16	5 0 4 3 0—12	—28
Chas. H. Allen, R. M.	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 0 3 2 0— 9	—27
Wm. E. Fitch, S. M.	3 4 3 3 4—17	2 0 2 3 2— 9	—26
John Daley, R. M.	0 3 4 3 4—14	3 0 3 2 3—11	—25

Nine competitors failed to make 25 points.

There were 142 bulls' eye tickets sold. The military bull's eye at 200 yards paid 75 cents, and at 500, 34 cents. The army rifle at 500 yards paid 22 cents, and at 200 yards, nothing.

July 8th was a match day at Riverside Park, and the five matches on the programme secured a large attendance of local riflemen.

Promptly at two o'clock the 200-yards life membership match was called, and was won for the third and last time by Captain William E. Fitch. The following were the scores:

200-yards life membership match.

William E. Fitch, S. M.	*2 4 4 4 4 4 3 5—30
A. Carpenter, S. M.	*2 5 4 4 3 4 5 3—30
A. Thorne, R. M.	*2 4 3 4 5 5 4 8—30
A. Carpenter, S. M.	*2 3 4 5 4 4 3 4—29
B. H. Frederick, R. M.	*2 4 4 4 4 4 2 5—29
B. C. Andrews, Bal. S.	3 4 4 4 5 3 3—28
Theo. Marsher, S. M.	*2 4 4 3 4 3 5 3—28
M. Murphy, S. M.	*2 2 3 4 3 5 3 5—27
Robert B. Todd, R. M	*2 4 0 2 2 5 4 4—23

Ten competitors did not make an average of inners or three.

The Hazard match at 200 yards, for twenty-five pounds of powder, presented by the Hazard Powder Company, No. 88 Wall street, New York, followed, and first prize, twelve and one-half pounds of powder, was won by Captain William E. Fitch. A. Carpenter, second prize, six and one-quarter pounds, and B. H. Frederick, third prize, six and one-quarter pounds. The following were the scores:

HAZARD MATCH.

Wm. E. Fitch, S. M.	*2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5—42
A. Carpenter, S. M.	*2 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 4—42
B. H. Frederick, R. M.	*2 4 4 3 3 4 4 5 4 3 5—41
Wm. T. Miles, S. C.	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4—39
M Murphy, S. M.	*2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 2 3—38
A. Thorne, R. M.	*2 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 3 3 3—37
J. H. Wood, S. M.	*2 3 3 4 4 2 3 4 5 3 3—36
C. H. Gans, R. M.	*2 4 4 4 0 3 3 5 3 4 4—36
C. H. Gans, R. M.	*2 3 3 3 3 4 2 3 4 4 4—35
C. H. Gans, R. M.	2 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3—33

Ten competitors did not make an average of inners.

The Brown match at 200 yards for a patent gun cleaner, presented to the association by T. Yardly Brown, of Reading, Pa., followed, and was won by Michael Murphy. The following were the scores:

Michael Murphy, S. M.	3 4 4 5 4—20
A. Thorne, R. M.	4 3 4 5 3—19
Wm. E. Fitch, S M	4 4 3 3 4—18
Geo. Dorn, (carbine)	5 3 3 3 4—18
Geo. Dorn, (carbine)	3 3 3 2 4—15

Six competitors did not make an average of inners.

The 500 yards life membership followed, and was won by Wm. T. Miles, of Greenbush, with a good 34 out of the possible 35.

The following were the scores:

Wm. T. Miles, S. C	5 5 5 5 4 5 5—34
B. H. Frederick, R. M.	*3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—32
B. H. Frederick, R. M.	*3 5 5 3 3 5 5 3—32
Wm. E. Fitch, R. C	4 4 4 5 5 4 5—31
A. Carpenter, S. M.	*3 5 3 5 5 3 3 4—31
A. Thorne, R. M.	*3 3 4 5 3 3 5 2—31
Fred. Kearns, R. M.	*3 5 4 4 3 4 2 4—29
Fred. Kearns, R. M.	*3 2 5 5 4 0 5 4—28
A. Donner, R. M.	*3 3 2 3 4 5 3 4—27

Six competitors did not make an average of inners.

A new and novel match, five shots at 500 yards, off-hand, requiring coolness, nerve and good holding to get on the perfumed target, closed the day's shooting. It was won by Wm. T. Miles, of Greenbush, with 19 out of the possible 25. The prize is a cut glass bottle of perfume, presented by Frazier W. Hurlburt, Esq., of Utica. The following were the scores:

Wm. T. Miles, S. C	4 5 5 2 3—19
Wm. E. Fitch, R. C	2 3 5 5 2—17
A. Carpenter, S. M	0 5 3 4 5—17
A. Carpenter, S. M	5 3 3 0 5—16

Ten competitors did not make an average of inners. C. E. W.

Rifle at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The afternoon of the 15th of July was bright and inviting; the heavy rain of the early morning had laid the dust, and brightened up the green grass, making it cool and pleasant, which the early arrivals at Riverside Park soon ascertained and availed themselves of. The programme had brought out a goodly number of marksmen, and as the distances were new and untried by many, it was a matter of no little speculation as to who would be the winner. After the entries were made and the scorekeeper assigned the 500 yards life membership match was called. The match was won for the third and last time by James I. Miles, of Greenbush. The following were the scores:

James I. Miles, S. C	5 4 5 5 5 5 5—34
James I. Miles, S. M.	*3 5 5 4 4 5 4 4—34
William T. Miles, S. C	4 5 5 5 4 5 5—33
Hugh B. McLean, R. M.	*3 5 4 5 4 5 4 3—33
Howard Batchelder, R. M.	*3 5 5 4 4 4 5 2—32
William T. Miles, S. C.	5 5 3 5 5 4 4—31
Andrew Donner	*3 5 5 3 4 5 4 2—31
James G. Newbury, S. C.	4 4 4 4 5 4 5—30
James G. Newbury, S. C.	5 5 3 3 4 5 5—30
Benj. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	*3 3 2 5 5 3 4 2—27
D. Doolittle, R. M.	*3 2 5 5 4 4 2 2—27
A. Thorne, S. M.	*3 2 4 3 3 3 2 4—24

Twelve competitors failed to made an average of inners.

After this match the Remington match (the prize a handsome Remington rifle, valued at $160) at 100, 200 and 300 yards, was called. When the competitors took position the targets looked as big as a house, and the eight-inch bulls eyes seemed easy to get into; many of the marksmen had counted on leaving that range with twenty-four out of the possible twenty-five; none cared to risk their opening shots on the score, so the score keepers were kept busy punching bullseye tickets; but the white disk was slow in coming up, and many of the shots sent straight for the bulls eye found a resting place far from it.

The time spent in the bull's eye practice was short, and soon the scores were rolling up. To get less than an average of centers at that range was certain defeat, consequently the holding was good and eleven of the competitors retired with over twenty. It was still anybody's match. The 200 yard stage was commenced, and five of the competitors had an average of centers and over. The winner was still a dark horse. When the 300 yard stage was commenced a shadow had fallen on the targets, the wind, of which there had been but little, had entirely died out, so that the smoke hung heavy on the ground, sometimes obscuring the target so that it was impossible to see the bull's eye. It was not until the last shots were fired that it was ascertained that the competition had been won by James I. Miles, of Greenbush, with a Sharp's military and the good score of 51, beating all other competitors two points.

The following were the scores:

	100 yds.
James I. Miles, S. M.	4 5 5 4 5—23
Wm. E. Fitch, Bal. S.	5 5 4 4 4—22
B. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	4 4 5 5 4—22
H. B. McLean, R. M.	4 5 4 3 4—20
B. C. Andrews, Bal. S.	5 5 4 2 5—21
M. Murphy, S. M.	4 5 4 4 4—21
H. Batchelder, R. M.	5 4 4 5 4—22
C. E. Wendell, S. M.	3 5 4 5 5—22
W. T. Miles, S. C.	4 5 5 5 4—23
B. B. Todd, Wes.	4 4 4 4 5—21
C. R. Steele, Bal. S.	4 4 3 4 4—19
John Daly, R. M.	3 5 5 4 4—21
J. F. McKown, Bal. S.	4 4 4 5 4—21
	200 yds.
James I. Miles, S. M.	3 4 5 3 5—20
Wm. E. Fitch, Bal. S.	5 4 3 4 3—19
B. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	4 4 4 4 4—20
H. B. McLean, R. M.	4 4 3 5 3—19
B. C. Andrews, Bal. S.	4 5 3 3 4—19
M. Murphy, S. M.	4 4 2 3 4—17
H. Batchelder, R. M.	4 3 3 3 4—17
C. E. Wendell, S. M.	3 2 4 2 5—16
W. T. Miles, S. C.	5 2 5 4 4—20
B. B. Todd, Wes.	4 4 5 4 3—20
C. R. Steele, Bal. S.	4 5 4 5 4—22
John Daly, R. M.	4 2 3 3 3—15
J. F. McKown, Bal. S.	4 4 0 4 3—15
	300 Yards.
James I. Miles, S. M.	4 3 4 3 4—18—61
Wm. E. Fitch, Bal. S.	3 4 4 3 4—18—59
B. R. Spelman, Jr., S. M.	4 2 4 4 3—17—59
H. B. McLean, R. M.	4 4 4 4 3—19—58
B. C. Andrews, Bal. S.	3 4 4 3 4—18—58
M. Murphy, S. M.	4 3 4 4 4—19—57
H. Batchelder, R. M.	4 4 4 3 3—18—57
C. E. Wendell, S. M	3 4 5 3 3—19—56
W. T. Miles, S. C.	4 4 2 0 3—13—56
B. B. Todd, Wes.	2 3 2 2 3—12—53
C. R. Steele, Bal. S.	3 0 0 0 3— 6—47
John Daly, R. M	2 2 0 4 2—10—46
J. F. McKown, Bal. S.	4 0 2 0 3— 9—45

Six competitors did not make an average of inners.

653 shot were fired during the afternoon, and accommodations were ample for many more. C. E. W.

The Americans at Wimbledon.

Beginning immediately after the Dollymount match there has been a controversy whether Americans as a national association team should be allowed to disband as a team and shoot at Wimbledon as individuals. The yeas and nays were put at rest by the cabled action of the board of the N. R. A. which was sent by Judge Gildersleeve, as follows: "Board decides that restrictions refer to American team as a body, not to the actions of individual members." This pleased both sides, especially the Americans abroad who desired to test the shooting of the British team, and the American-English match at Wimbledon of Saturday, July 24, is the one absorbing topic of interest among riflemen upon both sides of the dividing Atlantic.

By cable we learn that the American team will be captained by General Hawley, and be composed, probably, as follows, including reserves: Farrow, Brown, Scott, Rockwell, Hyde, Dudley, Laird, Gerrish, Jackson and Clarke.

The New York *Herald* cable of the 17th says: "The weather has again been very unpropitious for shooting. The mist hanging over the common has been very dense all day, and while the Americans were content to shoot but little, the Canadians were in despair. One of the best shots of the latter team said that next year they would stay at home and shoot in daylight; that they had not come over here to shoot in the moonlight at a thousand yard range. It was next to impossible to see the targets at one time. Mr. Brown tried to find the bull's eye with a glass, but failed. The light has been altogether unfortunate. So far, from time to time, the shooting has been entirely suspended, at a cost to the association of £30 an hour. Up to noon to-day the aggregate loss, as compared with that of last year was estimated at £700. It is said by many of the old Wimbledon riflemen that the light has been worse this year than for many years past.

"There is nothing specially new with reference to the international match, although the interest in it grows daily. The British team has not yet been selected. Sir Henry Halford thinks it is hardly likely that it will be chosen before the shooting for the Elcho Shield. If the present bad light continues it will be detrimental to the high scores. General Hawley has accepted the captainship of the American team, and a number of Americans *en route* for the Continent and elsewhere, are delaying their departure in order to witness the match. It is expected also that the Prince and Princess of Wales will witness the long range shooting. The Princess will be present to distribute the prizes on the afternoon of the 24th, and Lady Stanhope has asked her and the Prince to be there a little earlier, so as to see the last stage of the match. As the Prince is a great admirer of shooting it is fully anticipated he will be present. The distances to be shot are 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The shooting for the short distance will commence at ten o'clock, and the whole match will be finished before four, the hour for the distribution of the prizes. The American team have waived the right of having a man of their own at the butts to see the marking. The English team to compete in the match next week will comprise Messrs. Halford, Humphrey, Young, Fenton, Baker (of the Third Middlesex regiment) and Martin Smith. The other two members are uncertain."

Advices of the 19th inst. from Wimbledon state, that in the shooting for the Albert prizes, at six hundred yards, Jackson scored 60; Laird, 66; Hyde, 64; Fisher, 63; Brown, 68; Gerrish, 62; Dudley, 60; Rockwell, 62; Farrow, 69, and Scott, 71. One English score is known to be higher that that of Scott, namely, 72. William Rigby scored 70 and Baker 65. A strong wind is blowing, but there is very good light.

There was such a series of competitions for the Curtis and Harvey and the Halford prizes, which close to-day, that the Americans either did not shoot or had to hurry unduly. As far as known, Fenton stands first for the Halford prize, with a score of 49; Jackson, third, with a score of 48, and Rockwell, fourth, with a score of 47.

In the competition for the Albert prizes (first stage), at 900 yards range, the Americans, with good light, made wonderful shooting, the scores standing as follows: Scott, 47, making total at two ranges of 118; Farrow, 47, total, 116; Jackson, 45, total, 115; Brown, 44, total, 112; Gerrish, 43, total, 106; Hyde, 41, total, 105; Laird, 38, total, 104; Fisher, 39, total, 102; Rockwell, 37, total, 99; and Dudley, 37, total, 97.

These scores compare with those of the Britishers as follows: Halford, total, 103; William Rigby, 112; Baker, 106; McIsaac, 114; Major Serwens, 102; Fenton, 98; and Humphrey, 115. Thus, as far as is known, Scott and Farrow are first and second, and Jackson and Humphrey are tied for third place.

In the Halford competition Fenton takes the first prize, and Jackson the second. Rockwell tied with another and divides the third prize.

In the Curtis & Harvey competition Humphrey takes first prize and Farrow and three others are equal for second.

In shooting for the St. Leger prizes four made the highest possible score, including Jackson and Brown, and divide the prizes for the "Any Rifle" association cup, Jackson scored 50, and then fired three extra shots in consideration of having made the highest possible score, getting two bull's eyes and one inner. Joynt scored 49 in the same competition.

In the contest for the "Arthur" prize, Jackson scored 49, which is the best so far. Fisher scored 46.

For the Ladies N. R. A. (any rifle) prize, Jackson scored 33 out of a possible 35.

Humphrey's score in the Albert competition is 114.

The following is the latest concerning the composition of the American and English teams: The American team will consist of Scott, Farrow, Jackson, Brown, Gerrish, Laird, Hyde, and Dudley. There may, perhaps, be one change, if Clarke arrives here in time to shoot. The English team will consist of Humphrey, Young, Halford, Boyd, Joynt, Smith, Baker, and Fenton.

In the "Albert" competition Lieut. Col. Bertram made 116, thus tying Farrow for second place.

The selection of teams has been greatly influenced by shooting for the Albert prize. The total scores of the English team are as follows: Humphrey, 114; Young, 114; Halford, 103, Boyd, 107; Joynt, 95; Fenton, 98; Smith, 109, and Barker, 106.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The Porter Rifles of Nashville, in competition, won the first prize, $500; McKean Rifles, Terre Haute, second, $100; Evansville Rifles third, $100. There was a large attendance. MAX.

DR. CARVER IN GERMANY.—A German paper recently gave the following account of Dr. Carver's performance at Pottedam: "The Evil Spirit of the Prairies.—The American sharpshooter, W. F. Carver, who was pronounced dead by many of the sensational newspapers, has again made his appearance here, to resume his practice in the new Court range of the Thiergarten (Royal Musedm). He began his exhibition on last Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished audience, and received universal applause. Among those present were the resident ministers of Austria, England and France, with their families, also the members of the Japanese embassy. A large number of sportsmen including (*anchas*) Lord Pourtales, Chief Chamberlain Feldheim, Squire Thielewaun, Baron Kalden, Baron Kotze and others, many state officers and commanding officers of the war and artillery schools. Dr. Carver has well improved the time of his absence, in the speed as well as accuracy of his shooting, so that he loses scarcely two per cent. As heretofore, his forte is in rapid firing, employing a small Winchester—a so-called repeating Lafoucheur, loaded with sixteen cartridges and double-barrelled. Those who know the difficulties (of this firing), especially with a repeating rifle, where the center of gravity changes with every shot, can readily appreciate what it means to score 98 out of a possible 100. The programme was, this time, divided into three parts. In the first two parts the shooting was with ball and shot, which did not differ materially with the programme of the previous year. The audience, as before, was particularly pleased with the part of the programme devoted to the shooting of coins and the "hip shot." In the second part of the programme the double-shooting of glass balls, and the substitute of pigeon shooting. In the third part of the programme something entirely new was produced, namely, "shooting on horseback." Here, also, Dr. Carver proved to have an uncommon good eye, and an astonishing certainty, as well in simple as in complicated firing, at the conclusion of which Mr. Carver gave some exhibitions of lasso throwing at one of his "darkies," which, after several attempts, likewise proved successful."

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Friday, July 9, was an exceptionally good day for rifle practice. The Minneapolis Rifle Club made the following scores out of a possible 50 at 500 yards:

Slotten	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49
Maudlin	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49
Dr. Elliot	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5—47
Bachner	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 3—44
Hilliker	4 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 4—40
Hankinson	3 5 3 5 4 4 3 3 5 4—39
Quam	5 5 2 4 5 3 3 4 4 2—37
Hoflin	4 4 2 4 3 4 3 4 3 2—33

PIONEER.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

W. H. C., Boston, Mass.—1st. Must an Irish setter be all red to be pure? Will a small white spot between the front legs hurt a dog? 2d. Is it unusual for one of a litter to be of a lighter shade than the others? 3d. Will you give me a description of the true Irish setter? I have the CHICAGO FIELD from 1878 up to now, but don't find a description in any of the numbers. Ans. 1st.—There are red, and white and red Irish setters. In the former an all red dog (without any white) is preferable to a dog with white, but a little white on the neck, breast or toes is allowable. In the white and red setters the white should preponderate, or at least be equally as much as the red. 2d. It is a very common thing for one or two of the litter to be of a lighter shade, and strange as it may seem, yet it often happens that when they shed their coats they become the darkest in color of the litter. 3d. A description of the Irish setter will be found in our issue of March 24, 1877.

SUBSCRIBER, Fulton, Ark.—Will you be kind enough to refer me through your paper to two or three of the best hound kennels in the United States? I live in a game country. Deer and cats abound; bears occasionally. We have plenty of mongrel hounds, but they cannot be depended on; they have not got the staying quality. I am very anxious to procure a brace of thoroughbred hounds, some that when put on trial I can count on their staying. Ans.—In our reply last week we forgot to refer you to Mr. J. H. Bauman, Tappahannock, Va., who did have some very good hounds for sale; also to J. J. Studer, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TRAP SHOOTING.

O. G., Somerset, O.—Please answer in paper the following questions: (1.) What size of shot did Erb use in his two matches with Bogardus? (2.) What grade of powder, and how much? (3.) What size shot did Bogardus use? Did he really use Dittmar in his right barrel? (4.) Can you give me the address of the man who advertises Scotch collies for sale on page 222 of No. 14, vol. xiii? (5.) Can you give the address of any reliable dealer in sheep dogs? Ans.—(1.) Erb used No. 6 Chicago shot in both barrels. (2.) Hazard's duck size sea-shooting; 4¼ drams. (3.) Bogardus used No. 9 Chicago shot in right barrel, No. 7 Chicago shot in left barrel. He did use Dittmar powder in right barrel, and Orange Lightning powder in left barrel. (4.) A. S. Apgar, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. (5.) Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Frederick, Md., is a breeder of them.

RIFLE.

READER, PITTSBURG, PA.—Will you kindly state in your paper the method of taking string measure? Ans.—Suppose you fire 10 shots at the target. The 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10th are respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches from the geometrical center of the bull's-eye. Take a string and measure the shortest distance from the center of the bull's eye to the nearest shot; then to the next nearest, and then to the next nearest, etc., until all are measured. By measuring the length of the string you will find (if you have measured each distance correctly) that you have the sum total of all the distances 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10=55, which in this supposed case is the resultd esired.

General Notes.

ATHLETICS.

WARBURTON—THE ENGLISH CHAMPION.—It is very generally known that we have now in this country "Choppy" Warburton, the fastest long distance runner and champion of England. In addition to this title and the countless medals of which he is the honorable possessor, he wishes to add the title and medal emblematic of the championship of the world. He thus challenges Mr. M. Byrnes who has the 1h. 54m. record for twenty miles: "During the first fewweeks of my sojourn here the oppressive heat affected me greatly, and I found it impossible to train at all, but now that I have become somewhat acclimated I should like to try conclusions with the American champion, and to that end would submit the following challenge to his consideration: I will run him twenty miles (his favorite distance) for $250 a side, or as much more as he chooses to stake. I will also put in a certain amount for a cup, or belt, which shall be emblematical of the long distance running championship of the world. I am willing to have the trial take place on any inclosed piece of ground that is fair, be it turf or underpath. I am willing to leave the scoring, timing, etc., to the athletic clubs of the city. All I ask is a fair show.

If this does not suit Mr. Byrnes I will make the challenge open to the world, or I will take slight odds that I beat all records at twenty miles, and run thirty miles inside of three hours. Yours truly,

J. E. WARBURTON, Champion of England."

WESTON VS. THE RECORD.—The next sensation in pedestrianism, if the dispatches from Providence, R. I., are to be believed, will be the attempt on August 2d to 7th, inclusive, of E. P. Weston to beat the best recorded go-as-you-please distance for six days—144 hours. It is said that J. H. Haverly has offered him $5,000 to accomplish the feat, and that he has accepted the proposal. What he is to receive except the "guys" of the spectators, if he fails, we know not. The attempt will take place in the Park Garden, and as Providence is his home—the city that he should honor with his best efforts—it behooves him to take care of his feet.

THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.—Without a question Buffalo, N. Y., can boast of the largest and most complete private Sanitarium in the world. The Invalids' Hotel was founded by Dr. R. V. Pierce, who has represented his district as State Senator and in Congress, and is known throughout the United States as the originator of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and who has also become widely celebrated in the treatment of chronic diseases. The erection of this mammoth home for invalids was made necessary by the large number of afflicted who flocked to Buffalo from all parts of the United States to consult Dr. Pierce and the eminent medical gentlemen associated with him as the faculty of this celebrated institution. The establishment is said to have cost nearly a half million of dollars, and is furnished with every appliance and facility for the care of chronic ailments. A correspondingly large branch institution is located in London, England. The whole concern is owned and operated by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of which the original Dr. Pierce is President—his brother, an uncle, and other eminent medical gentlemen taking part in the treatment of cases. In treating cases they are not at all confined to the narrow limits of prescribing the justly celebrated remedies, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or any other set remedies, however good, but have resort to the whole range of *Materia Medica*, as well as to Turkish and other baths, Swedish movements and other approved remedies and methods of cure.—(Advt.)

CHICAGO FIELD

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

THE SLAUGHTER OF PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

Last week we mentioned the fact that the slaughter of prairie chickens had already commenced, and that they had been sold by some of the Chicago game dealers. That this is so is an indisputable fact, but that they have not been sold to any extent, is equally true. A thorough personal investigation of the subject last Friday satisfied us that such is the case. We found the best men in the game trade much incensed that some prairie chickens had been offered for sale, and the regret among those wi t whom we conversed was, that while there was no doubt of it, yet it had been done so privately that evidence of the sales could not be obtained.

While it is a matter for congratulation that a healthier sentiment and more sensible spirit is being developed among the game dealers regarding the illicit sale of game, and they are the men through whom we can do as much as through any other source for the protection of game, yet it is much to be regretted that among the public there should be found those who are not only willing to buy game out of season, but even go so far as to induce dealers to violate the law. These people who offer a premium for the violation of the law are among the wealthiest, and are supposed to be among the most intelligent. They pride themselves on their epicurean tastes. We pity their ignorance of food that is unclean, as we condemn the base use to which they put their money. A man who induces the violation of a law is even more criminal than the violator of the law.

We are informed, on what we believe to be good authority, that the steward of the principal social club in this city, is the chief inducer to dealers to violate the law. He will not only buy game out of season, but offers to dealers an extra price to get it for him. It is claimed that to the members of this club woodcocks were served in the early part of June, and prairie chickens in the latter part of June. The club is composed of the wealthiest and leading citizens of Chicago; and we regret to say, among them are sportsmen (?). We have set on foot an investigation, and if we can only get facts sufficient to fasten the guilt on the offending parties, we propose to ventilate them thoroughly. Such a state of things among such a body of men is outrageous; and that they do exist, there is not in our minds the slightest doubt.

The Danville, Ill., *Daily News* desires to know "Whose business is it to see that the game laws are enforced—anybody's? Young prairie chickens are being slaughtered in this vicinity, and the names of some of the violators of the law can be furnished, if wanted. The Chicago society for the protection of game has proposed to extend its jurisdiction down this way by the appointment of additional members in this county, which would be a good idea."

That such a question should be asked, seems absurd. Whose business should it be but that of the sportsmen of Danville? Would the *Daily News* ask whose business it is to arrest burglars or other criminals in Danville, and intimate that for the citizens of Chicago to send a their police to Danville to suppress crime a good idea? Equally as absurd is it to expect the sportsmen of Chicago to prosecute the violators of the game law in the vicinity of Danville. Let the *Daily News* give the names of the violators of the game law to the sportsmen of Danville, and if they are too indifferent or too weak-kneed to prosecute these violators, let it ventilate them in its columns, and we will promise to assist it in doing so by republishing the same in our columns.

We are continually, during the close season, and at this season, particularly, receiving letters from different localities, not only in this state, but in other states, informing us of violations of the game laws, and offering to furnish evidence if the sportsmen of Chicago will prosecute the violators. Such propositions are sheer nonsense. Even if the sportsmen of Chicago were willing to do it, it would be impossible for them to protect the game of the entire West by prosecuting the destroyers of it everywhere. Such a course would be impracticable. If the sportsmen in the localities where the game is slaughtered out of season do not take sufficient interest in its protection, or lack the courage to prosecute the destroyers of it, what right have they to call on others to do it for them, for to whom is its protection of so much consequence as to them?

Those in Chicago interested in the protection of game have quite enough to do at home without extending their labors out of the city. They do not propose to extend their jurisdiction to Danville, nor to anywhere else; but, on the contrary, look to the sportsmen of Danville and other places to co-operate with and assist them in suppressing the destruction of game, by stopping the slaughter of it at their own doors. If the sportsmen out of Chicago will stop the killing of it and the shipping of it from their homes, the sportsmen of Chicago, interested in its protection, will take good care to suppress the sale of it, to the fullest extent in their power, in Chicago. Those in the localities where the game is raised reap the full benefit of its protection, and they above all others, should see that it is not slaughtered out of season.

THE TROUBLES OF OSWEGO FISHERMEN.

Even sportsmen's associations are liable to err, like other organizations. A case in point is noted at Fulton, N. Y., on the Oswego river. At this place—one of the loveliest in the United States—a gigantic eel industry is established. The numbers taken are enough to appall a modern census taker. They are packed in barrels, prepared in various ways, and shipped everywhere. The more eels taken in the weirs the faster they seem to swarm the river.

Some busy-body, well meaning, of course, conceived the idea that these weirs were killing off the game fish. The Leatherstocking Club, of Oswego, evidently without investigation, secured the passage of a bill abolishing the use of the eel weirs in parts of the state, and warned the weir men to desist or suffer the consequences of violating the law. This created much indignation among the fishermen, and finally reached the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Ludwig Kumlin, U. S. Fish Commission, went and investigated the matter and found, as any one with good judgment might have known, that the weirs disturbed neither the bass nor other fish, excepting the eels; nor did they prohibit the free passage way of any fish with a meandering disposition, which, on his return to Washington, Mr. Kumlin communicated to the fishermen of Fulton. The following portion of his letter, made known by Mr. Horace N. Gilbert, the well-known journalist, we quote: "The whole subject of the propagation of the eel is a matter of uncertainty, and I do not believe I could elucidate it. I hope you will be on the lookout and report anything you may find out. I trust that you (the fishermen) may hold your own with sportsmen, and continue to prosper, not only in a legitimate but a much-needed business." The Leatherstocking Club, since the receipt of this note, realize their error, and seem little disposed to enforce an absurd law which conflicts with the most enlightened interests of scientific research, industry and epicurean taste.

AN INDEPENDENT RIFLE TEAM.

The victors of the Irish-American Dollymount rifle contest, and their riflemen friends who accompanied them across the water, have finally received the consent of the National Rifle Association of America to shoot against the English team at Wimbledon, July 24, as individuals, but not as representing the Association. The decision of the Board of Directors, as cabled by Judge Gildersleeve, removes all doubt as to their rights as individuals as against their duties as members of the National Association team. The interest and enthusiasm in rifle shooting stands now in just such a position as did our national game of base ball in 1860. Then the great visiting clubs were received each by the other on the eve of a match game with much pomp and ceremony. The band wagon was none too large and the best hotel in the city was none too good, free of expense for the visiting players; and whether they won or lost the game, their departure was always an occasion for a semi-public demonstration. The general spirit of welcome which has everywhere been shown the Americans, has been quite free from hypocrisy. There is in the United States, England and Germany a growing interest in rifle shooting which is every year making a practical and scientific advancement. The per centages of improvement since 1876 in arms, skill and scores, as shown by the result of the Dollymount rifle match, is greater in proportion than that of any other department of international sport; and the genuine satisfaction expressed by the riflemen when all obstacles to the match were removed, is well illustrated by the fact of the immediate formation of the teams, each one at its own private expense.

While they do not shoot under the auspices of the representative Association of American Riflemen, yet the meeting has an international interest and significance. The result will be anxiously looked for, and will be virtually considered by the public on both sides of the water, as indicative of a national supremacy at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards' rifle shooting. If the wind is steady and the skies are clear on the day of the match, we will have little to fear.

PRIDE OF THE BORDER.

Last week, at a ripe old age, the noted Laverack setter dog, Pride of the Border, died at his owner's residence, Fox Farm, Morris Plains, N. J. Pride of the Border was bred by the late Mr. Laverack, and having been whelped in 1869, was eleven years old.

As a field dog Pride of the Border was good; as a sire he was second to no dog of his day. In both Europe and America he will ever be remembered as one of the greatest of sires, for from him, either as sire or grand-sire, a majority of the most celebrated dogs in both countries are descended.

Mr. Raymond imported him in 1874, and by so doing benefited the setters of America immeasurably, for he was bred to extensively and with advantage; but such was to be expected, as he had already proved himself in England a great sire.

By the way, we wish to draw Leatherhead's attention to his mistake in Pride of the Border's pedigree, which he sometime since gave as being by Fred II, out of Belle II. This Mr. Laverack corrected, and Mr. Raymond published the corrected pedigree in April, 1875, which shows Pride of the Border to have been sired by Dash II (Old Blue Dash), and out of Belle II.

Now that the old dog is dead, his progeny, always highly valued by those who own them, will be yet more highly prized. It will be a long time before we shall see another dog with a reputation so international.

THE JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.—The first day of the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club was auspicious for a successful meeting, financially, as a remarkably good attendance, considering the day was cloudy and bleak, was present. The races were sharply contested, and gave general satisfaction to the spectators. The *Dunton's Spirit of the Turf* Stake, open to all stallions, was won by Monroe Chief, who won the third, fourth and fifth heats, after Hannis seemed a sure winner by having won the first and second heats. The 2:27 class with twelve starters was postponed until Wednesday, on account of darkness, after five heats had been trotted. The special purse for pacers was also postponed until Wednesday on account of darkness, after two heats had been paced. As we go to press Tuesday night we are compelled to defer a further account until our next issue.

THE CHICAGO SHOOTING CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Shooting Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. B. Organ; first vice-president, W. H. Haskill; second vice-president, C. E. Willard; secretary and treasurer, J. B. Wiggins; board of managers, the above officers and Abe Kleinman. A gold medal was presented by Mr. Abe Kleinman, to be won three times, to become the property of the holder; members to be handicapped from twenty-one to twenty-six yards, and to be shot for from ground traps, each shooter to know his trap. A committee was appointed to select grounds and time for holding the club's annual picnic.

PRINCE ROYAL.—We give our readers this issue a portrait of Prince Royal, the property of Professor W. W. Lagare, Walhalla, S. C. Prince Royal is white, black and tan, was whelped in June, 1877, and was sired by Rob Roy and out of W. T. Dortch's (Clarksville, Tenn.), Juno; she by Bergundthal's Rake out of his Fanny; Fanny by Leicester, out of Dart. The following are his measurements: Height at shoulder, 24½ in.; girth of chest, 29 in.; muzzle, 5 in.; whole head, 11 in.; weight, 55 lbs.

THE AUDUBON CLUB.—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Audubon Club it was voted to challenge the Chicago Shooting Club to shoot another match, the same conditions as the last, ten men a side, ten birds each. In the last match, the score of which will appear next week, the Chicago Shooting Club won the match by two birds, killing seventy-two to the Audubon Club's seventy.

DOCTOR AND MRS. RUTH.—The celebrated rifle and pistol shots, Doctor and Mrs. Ruth, of Oakland, Cal., are in the city. They have come East to give exhibitions of their wonderful skill, and are on their way to New York. Doctor Ruth has broken 990 out of 1,000 balls, with a Winchester rifle, thrown from hand. Mrs. Ruth's feats with the pistol are wonderful.

PERSONAL.—Guido and party leave Memphis the first week in August for a shooting and fishing tour in the Northwest, as last year. Their families have gone to Frontenac, Lake Pepin.—Mr. Hamilton Busby, editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, is attending the races of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club.

THE DETROIT TOURNAMENT.—July 27, 28, and 29 have been decided on as the dates for the tournament at Detroit, Mich., under the management of Messrs. E. H. Gillman, John E. Long, and Ira A. Paine. For a programme address either of the above gentlemen at Detroit.

Game and Shooting.

Fixtures.

Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association, at call of the president

Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

Field Yarns.—No. III.

BY CLIMAX.

A few years ago a "Britisher" came to the States on a visit, and to indulge in field sports of all kinds. He was told, on his arrival in New York, that he could find better shooting in Georgia than any other part of the country, at that season. He was not long in getting ready, and took the steamer for Savannah. Such an outfit as he had was a curiosity to our Georgia sports, and is worthy of an inventory, but as the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD are accustomed to see accounts of elaborate equipments for camping out, it is useless to give that of our Englishman. Once in Savannah, where he had letters of introduction, the first duties were to present them, and find out the best place to put in a few days' shooting. Quails, he was told, were very abundant down in a portion of Southwestern Georgia, about twelve miles from the railroad; but, said his informant, the country is inhabited by perhaps the hardest class of people you ever saw—"Georgia crackers." They are miserably poor, intensely lazy, and have but the scantiest supply of food; but if treated civilly will be very kind. They live on public land, or squat upon private property, paying no rent, and move about like gypsies. With this introduction as to the character of those with whom he was to be associated for some time, he took the train for the station indicated.

"Well," said he, "this America is a blarsted kind of a place; who in the d—l ever heard of a society of vagrants being allowed such privileges?" Away went the train, and in a few hours the station was reached at which our hero was to alight. No depot, nor a house in sight—it was one of those way or flag stations with which our countrymen are so familiar. "But," says John Bull, "where in the name of sense am I? in the wilderness, not a soul in sight, how am I to do?" While thus musing the train had got out of sight, and there stood the novice looking at his baggage, a pile more than enough to load the largest wagon in the state; his dogs were howling and trembling as though conscious of the desolateness of the place as much as the master.

"Oh, that I was back in England, d—i a foot would ever I go toward this country again. I suppose it may be a week before another train comes along; in the meantime what am I to do? I'll try and pitch my tent, and at least get ready to make the best of a bad bargain." Just then a long, lank, tallow-complexioned individual hove in sight. A more miserable, emaciated, repulsive, and sickening looking creature cannot be imagined; but he was a man and alive, and never did man, even the well-dressed swell of Regent street, look handsomer and more welcome than did this satire upon the human race seem to our castaway Englishman.

"Halloo! my man, halloo!" cried the Englishman.

"Wall, what on airth is you raisin' such a racket fur! Is people deff whur you comes from? We'uns down here ain't if them is. What is you come here fur?"

"I was recommended to this place as famous for quail shooting, and was told that within a few miles from the station was a settlement of hospitable, good, honest folks where I could get good accommodations and plenty of sport."

"Wall, did ever anybody hear the like? Quails is a new one on me, but partridges is as thick as skeeters in Summer, for they ain't been a one shot about here in these last five year."

"Well, that's what I am glad to hear, and now, my good fellow, if you can get a wagon to convey my plunder, we'll be off at once, and get settled down so as I can get to shooting in the morning."

If the cracker looked anything like the above description of him, what must have been his expression when his hideous face was made more so, as a coarse rough grin distorted his features, followed by a demoniac kind of laugh, at the idea of the Englishman's request.

"Did anybody ever hearn tell of sich ignorance?" replied the cracker; "here we is, a lot of poor, but honest and 'spectable folks, as can't hardly get corn enough fur hoe cake, spected to have husses and wagons. Why, mister, they ain't such a thing in twenty mile round, there's only one way to do, that is wait fur de next train and send that ar truck back whar you fotched it from, and then, if you want ter, you can come out to we'uns' home. But when you get thar, sich livin as you'll git you never see before, fur thar's nothin' thar but hoe cake."

"Never mind about the fare, if you will get the hoe cake and a place for me to sleep, I will get the game, if there is as much as you say about the country."

Not long after a train came along; the luggage was sent back to Savannah, and off the two new acquaintances started. On the road the Englishman put his dogs to work, but said that birds were so abundant that they became confused, and he drew them off and put them in leash and made the cracker lead them. The settlement, when reached, was, according to the narrator's account, a fine picture of the most abject poverty and degradation he had ever met with; fleas and bedbugs by the millions, and the most unqualified filth imaginable. The shooting, however, was magnificent; he gave me fabulous accounts of his shots. One was, he killed eleven birds at one shot; on another occasion he bagged a quail and a turkey at the same shot. "I remained," said he, "as long as I could under the miserable hoe cake and the surroundings, but never had such sport in my life." The same party, when next heard of, was in Virginia, where he was invited to take part in a fox chase; he was doubly pleased, as a countryman of his, who had already been in this country, and chased the wily Reynard, was to be of the party, and he had brought a hound with him from home, to show Virginians what fox hunting was. The statement following was from a Virginian who followed the Englishman with the dog, throughout the hunt, more particularly to watch the working of the dog.

"As was our custom the start took place about two o'clock a. m. One pack consisted of some twenty couples of fair hounds and the newly imported one. 'Bert,' said I, 'do you propose to follow your individual dog, or will he run with the others?'

"'Ah! to be sure I am after my own dog; I know his voice, and when I hear that there I will go, for I am sure the fox will be there also.'

"The dogs were not long in finding scent, and at once gave tongue and were away at a terrific speed. I knew they had struck the trail of a red by the straight run they were making. I was side by side with my English friend, and a hard matter it was to keep up with him, for he had a good horse, and was a splendid rider. The moon shone as bright as day, and over sences, fallen timbers, and through thickets and briers we gallopped as though our lives depended upon it. The main pack had in the mean time gotten out of hearing, they doubtless getting on a fresher trail had gone for another fox; but we could hear the one hound in which I took such interest. Day was just beginning to dawn as we came up to a low fence, over which we leaped into a lane, down this we turned, guided only by the occasional yelping of the hounds; we had not gone more than a quarter of a mile when we saw an old negro man standing in the road, yawning as though he had just gotten out of bed, and was still half asleep. The Englishman called out to him—

"'Hah! my man, did you see anything of a dog and a fox going down the road within the last few minutes?'

"Yes, sah, yes indeed, and it was the curiouses thing I ever see in ole Virginy, dat was de reason I'se rubbin' my eyes, fur I couldn't believe what dey saw."

"'What was there so strange about it,' I inquired, as I knew the old darkey well.

"'Why, Massa Will, fore de Lord, dog and fox was runnin' de fastest you ever see, and de dog a hollerin' like unto he skeered to def: but dat made no difference, for best as I could judge he must o' been three lengths ahead.'

"As soon as the Englishman heard this he reined up his horse, saying, 'Blast the dog! I never thought my old friend S— would have swindled me in that way.'

Trigg county, Ky., can boast of quantities of game, but it is not more abundant than her yarn spinners. The following was told me by a deacon in the church, so for fear he may have put on a little extra, I will not even give his initials. Said he:

"I went out once with the celebrated pack of hounds belonging to G. S. W., whose reputation as a sportsman in Kentucky is great, and whose dogs are considered unequaled. I was unwell the day after pitching camp, and remained in the tent, and to superintend the culinary department, while the others of the party started for the chase. G. F. A. and old Matt. were of the party. G. F. A. is a city man, but to hear him talk, he was cut out for a hunter. I was particularly skeptical about it, because of his fancy dress, and the great attention to his personal appearance. All the party but him wore homespun clothes, and slouch hats or caps, their powder flasks were horn, made as were their winding horns, and their general appearance was in accordance with my idea of a Western sportsman; but G. F. A. was dressed in a black broadcloth suit, and a plug hat, a heavy gold watch and chain, and boots more fitted for the ball room than the wilderness, in which we were. When they were gone, and our cook and general servant had gotten to work preparing for their return, I retired to the tent, lay down, and was quietly reading. In less than an hour I was aroused by the most fearful noise outside. 'Head him! head him! can't you quit your pots and help me stop him! you old fool, (and some harder expressions), come on!'

I jumped up at once, and on reaching the tent opening, there I saw old Matt, and G. F. A. on each side of a tremendous buck, holding on by the horns, and blowing and snorting as if nearly exhausted. The buck had evidently been wounded as the blood flowing from him left tracks along the route they were coming. They were within ten feet of the tent and coming directly toward it. I jerked up an axe that was lying close by me, and stood in the path ready to deal the buck a blow. This all happened within a few seconds, and the game lay prostrate at our feet. G. F. A. was the saddest looking spectacle I ever beheld; his fine clothes were now in tatters, the plug hat was gone and his to me yet unnoticed toupe had blown to where the woodbine twineth; his face was scarlet, and covered with huge drops of perspiration. Old Matt was badly jaded, but full of adventure. He said: 'I have for years hunted these forests, and bagged every variety of game in them from the opossum up, but if that was not the most wonderful beast I ever encountered, I'll give up. Why, deacon, G. F. A and I had taken a stand where deer tracks were plenty and fresh, and as the dogs were running, and turning in close hearing of us, I made sure the game would come this way, and so it did. I wanted my friend to have a shot, intending to follow his to be certain to stop whatever came along. In a few seconds here came that infernal rascal before you. G. F. A. fired and hit him, but I fired also, at which the villain fell, and lay as if dead as a door nail, so said I, let's take a drop out of the tickler, then cut his throat, throw him on one of the horse's backs and to camp.

"'Bless your life, I hadn't got a taste of the liquor, before the deer jumped to his feet, and was about to get away, when G. F. A., forgetting his gun, flew at and grabbed him by the horns, I doing the same on the opposite side. I thought certainly two big fellows like us could hold him after getting such a stunning as he did, but pshaw, we had just as well tried to hold a locomotive with a heavy press of steam on. And what you have seen is the proof of it. Once after he began dragging us, I said, George! better let him go. No sir, replied he, I am here now, and intend to stay 'till we stop him or he pulls me to pieces. How much farther he would have pulled us, and where he would have stopped, are questions which your timely blow with the axe have answered.' Matt continued by describing his sensations while holding onto the deer. 'I never had thought there were so many briers, thorns and rough places in Trigg county as we had passed through. I would pray a while, then curse a while, until I got out of breath and could do neither; then came the awful period. As I began to think of death, my sins rushed foremost in my mind, then my dear wife and children, and when nearly overcome, I threw myself on Providence, and determined to take the chances, but took a mental oath never to take hold of another animal by the horns, particularly a deer, until I knew him to be dead, dead, dead.'"

Nashville, Tenn.

More About the Lake Superior Region.

BY COQUINA.

Away! our journey lies through dell and dingle,
Where the blithe fawn trips by its timid mother,
Where the broad oak, with intercepting boughs,
Chequers the sunbeam in the greensward alley.
Up and away! for lovely paths are these
To tread when the glad sun is on his throne.

Etterick Forest.

The Lake Superior country is now wearing its most attractive garb. The season has been favorable for a rapid growth of vegetation, and as a consequence the flora of the region are looking fresh and vigorous. The numerous species of evergreens and hard woods that grow here lend to the forests a rich and varied hue. The atmosphere, loaded with the ozone of pine, spruce and hemlock and purified by the breezes from the great inland sea, is highly invigorating. Ashland, the terminus of the Wisconsin Central railroad, is rapidly gaining in popular favor as one of the most pleasant and beautiful Summer resorts in the Northwest. It is situated on Chequamegon bay, an arm of the great lake, and its atmosphere, its boating, bathing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. The Hotel Chequamegon, under the new management, is all that could be desired as a resort hotel. Mr. Abner L. Ross, the new proprietor, is untiring in his efforts to please his guests. He watches over them and looks after their comfort with all the jealous care of a mother for her off-spring. He is making several marked improvements in the house and in its workings, which when completed, will make it one of the best and most comfortable houses in the country.

As Friar Tuck says, I have no ax to grind, but write solely for the information and benefit of sportsmen and the traveling public generally. The fishing in the vicinity of Ashland was never better than it is this season. Brook trout are as numerous, as large, fat and greedy as ever before. Several parties fishing in the Brunsweiler, Fish creek and White river, within the past few weeks, have taken a hundred to the man in less than a day—the largest weighing two to three pounds. Bass, pike and muskalonge fishing in the small lakes near here is also excellent.

To those who are fond of deer shooting the coming Fall promises rare sport. Nearly all the woodmen say that they have never seen so many deer here at any time as this Summer. They report an unusually large number of fawns. They also report bears very plentiful. The law allows deer to be killed in this state from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15. By a special enactment of the state legislature the use of dogs to run deer is allowed in Ashland, Bayfield and Douglas counties, and any party of sportsmen who can muster a few good hounds, or who are willing to fire-hunt at night can come here and get as fine sport of either kind, as can be had anywhere in the country. The train men on the Wisconsin Central railroad say that during the night they frequently see deer standing near the track watching the head-light as the train approaches them. They seem utterly unconscious of danger, and even the great noise of the train does not alarm them until the engine has passed, and then, relieved from the mesmeric influence of the glaring light, they take fright and bound away. Occasionally one has been known to stand on the track and gaze at the head-light until struck by the engine and killed.

While at Ashland I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. W. J. Cornell, of New York, who has large land interests in this vicinity. He has spent much of his time in the woods for some months past. He informs me that several moose wintered within fifteen miles of Ashland last Winter, and that they are still in the same locality. He has seen their tracks lately. He says there are also a great many bears in this section, that he seldom spends a day in the woods without seeing signs of them.

He is contemplating the formation of a club of sportsmen to purchase or pre-empt the land through which the Brule river runs. It has its origin in a series of large springs and lakes in the central portion of Douglas county, and empties into Lake Superior about thirty-five miles east of Duluth. The stream proper is only about thirty miles long, and the doctor estimates, that beginning at the head of the stream and purchasing about 2,000 acres of land through which it meanders for a distance of about twenty miles, would give the club the control of these springs and of all the more desirable portion of the stream. His plan is to then build one or more comfortable club houses at suitable locations; employ a man to take care of the property, and prevent any but members of the club and their guests from fishing and hunting there.

It is well known that the Brule is one of the most prolific trout streams on the continent. Many readers of this article have cast their flies upon its waters, and can vouch for the truth of this assertion.

It is within thirty-six hours by rail and a few hours by boat from Chicago, and correspondingly less from Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other Northwestern cities. The route of the Northern Pacific Railroad is now being located from Duluth east, and will pass within a few miles of the Head of the Brule.

Many of the small lakes in the immediate vicinity also teem with black bass, pike, pickerel and muskalonge.

I can concieve of no more perfect paradise for fishermen than this would be.

Dr. Cornell would be glad to correspond with any gentleman who would like to take an interest in this enterprise. He will be at Ashland all this Summer, and any communication addressed there will receive prompt attention.

The Chicago and Lake Superior Gold and Silver Mining Company is pushing its works toward completion with all possible speed, and will, in a few days, commence the work of sluice or hydraulic mining. There is no longer any doubt in the minds of these gentlemen of their having found gold in paying quantities. They have sunk five shafts in as many different places, and at depths of from twenty to eighty feet, have in each case struck good pay dirt, which has assayed from $5 to $100 per ton.

They have not been able yet to determine the thickness of the vein, but the indications are that it is of ample size. The active members of the company are Mr. W. M. Miner, his two sons A. B. and M. W. and Mr. C. E. Storm, all of Chicago; among the stockholders of the company are some of Chicago's most substantial business men. Mr. A. B. Miner has spent several years in gold mining in Colorado, and brings ample experience in this enterprise. These gentlemen are not enthusiasts; they are cool-headed, practical business men, and evidently understand exactly what they are about. We hope their labors may be attended with all the success that they could reasonably anticipate.

"'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wish'd."

Minnesota Rambles—No. 2.

BY ECHO.

From LaCrosse, Wis., the Southern Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway extends westward entirely across the southern part of Minnesota to Flandreau, Dakota Territory, a distance of something over three hundred miles. The country thus traversed affords perhaps the finest sport, with both rod and gun, to be found throughout the entire West, abounding as it does in snipes, woodcocks, quails, partridges, prairie chickens, ducks, geese and brant, while an occasional deer is shot in the eastern portion, among the bluffs lying adjacent to the Mississippi. The many lakes and streams are also well stocked with various varieties of the finny tribe.

On our trip across the state we left LaCrosse at 8:10 a. m., under the charge of that gentlemanly official, conductor Perkins. After crossing the "Father of Waters" on the magnificent iron bridge which spans it at this point, and a three mile stretch of "bottoms," we strike Root river and follow its course some sixty miles, winding along a heavily timbered, fertile valley, varying from one to five miles in width, and lying between continuous lines of rugged, rock-crowned bluffs, whose toppling peaks far overhead seem to threaten us with instant destruction. We cross and re-cross the stream at intervals, dashing through leafy glades and open coverts, across sloughs, and around jutting rocky points. Along the borders of these swamps and sloughs, with their bordering growth of bushes and small trees, are the haunts of the woodcock, and here they are hunted and slaughtered by local sportsmen in numbers astonishing to an Eastern man. The chains of bordering bluffs, their tops covered with wheat fields encircled by thickets of hazel and scrub oak, are alive with quails and partridges in the late Fall.

Lanesboro, fifty miles from our starting point, is a town of two thousand inhabitants, and pleasantly located on a plateau overlooking a beautiful artificial lake some three miles long by one in width, formed by damming Root river. Here may be found many true devotees of rod and gun, willing and anxious to do all in their power to make a visit from a brother sportsman pleasant and enjoyable. This, with good fishing afforded by the waters of lake and river, and excellent shooting on bluffs and low lands, will make a week passed among the romantic surroundings and picturesque landscapes of Lanesboro one of the pleasant events of a lifetime.

At Fountain, eight miles west of Lanesboro, the road leaves the valley, striking the prairie by an abrupt ascent of several hundred feet. From this point westward our way lies over a beautiful rolling prairie, passing at intervals groves of oak and other timber and hundreds of small lakes, their shores lined with the stalks of the wild rice plant, affording lurking places and feeding grounds for the hundreds of thousands of wild fowls which are scattered over these vast plains during the Spring and Fall flights. Along that portion of the Southern Minnesota west of Fountain, for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, the lands are one vast "chicken ground," furnishing shooting annually for hundreds from the South and East from the commencement of the open season, August 15th, up to the arrival of cold weather. Ducks, geese and brant are also shot in quantities without number, and an occasional sand-hill crane.

Although good shooting in the proper season can be found at almost any of the stations along the line of the railway, there are, of course, points where the same excellence of sport may be met with and the pleasures of a week's sojourn increased by first class hotel accommodations, which a tired sportsman, after a hard day's work on the stubble, knows full well how to appreciate. Among these, and rapidly taking prominence as a fishing, shooting and Summer resort, is Albert Lea, a thriving, wide awake little city of three thousand souls, situated one hundred and twenty-five miles west of LaCrosse at the junction of the Southern Minnesota, Cedar Rapids and Northern, and Minneapolis and St. Louis railways, in the midst of perhaps the finest farming country in Minnesota. Quartered at the Hall House the sportsman may be assured of receiving the best of attention for himself and dogs. Here we are surrounded by lakes, for which the state is so noted, and ten minutes' walk from our headquarters boats may be chartered at most reasonable rates for fishing or excursion purposes. Beautiful camping grounds are located on the shore of the larger lake opposite the city, with fishing and shooting in near abundance.

Until reaching Jackson, two hundred miles west of the Mississippi, the shooting is principally done on stubble, but after crossing the Des Moines river near this place the farming country is gradually left behind and chickens are rarely found, and as we approach the western boundary of the state the jack rabbit and an occasional antelope are seen. However, before reaching the terminus of our journey many pleasant little towns are met with where a few days may be pleasantly passed with the rod and gun during the Fall months. Among these are Wells, Winnebago City, Fairmont, Jackson, Pipestone City and Heron Lake.

Before closing this article a word in reference to the protection of game, or rather the *non*-protection, in this part of the West may, perhaps, be in order. While the laws are not strictly

lived up to there is, comparatively speaking, but little shooting done out of season, this commencing a few days before the close of the close season, and seemingly actuated by a desire of some self-styled sportsmen to "get the first whack at 'em." Considerable game is shipped out of the state, which is also contrary to the statutes, although the railroad companies have notices posted in conspicuous places refusing to receive consignments to points out of the state limits.

Sunday Shooting.

AUBURN, N. Y.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have been interested to a considerable extent in the discussion now going on in the columns of your paper relative to the propriety of Sunday shooting. I am led to inquire why there is manifested so much hostility to it? Is it upon moral grounds, or is it because it may disturb others? Being one of those anxious to come to a right conclusion upon this subject, let me indulge in a few remarks regarding it.

In addition to what is learned from Holy Writ people make up a moral code based upon their own opinions, or those generally accepted by the society in which they live, or perhaps by circumstances by which they are surrounded. In some parts of Texas it is generally conceded worse to steal a horse than to take human life. In New Orleans and many other places in the South, Sunday is quite generally given up to sports, and is regarded as much of a holiday as it is in Paris. They have concerts Sunday evenings in many of the cities of the East, under the name of "Sacred," that are really anything but sacred. Well, all of these things are, or seem to be, regulated by public opinion. The divine law says nothing against them specifically, and public opinion has come to regard them as innocent. Hunting is generally considered a pleasure, and so also are driving, sailing, walking, etc., etc. How many of your correspondents, who denounce hunting, would indulge in any of these pleasures, at a moment's notice, on the Sabbath day, without even stopping to debate upon the right or wrong of the case.

We see people who are recognized as moral, upright and conscientious members of society, driving and sailing and riding in steam yachts almost every beautiful clear Sunday. They do not appear to regard it as evil. Do your denouncers against Sunday shooting? Do they themselves ever indulge in pleasure-seeking of any kind on Sunday, and if so, do they regard it as wrong? Is the argument against Sunday shooting based on moral grounds, or upon public opinion? If the former, those who oppose it should be supporters of the most rigid observances on Sunday, an observance which excludes all enjoyment, not religious, upon that day, unless they can show that it is not unholy to enjoy one's self lawfully on that day. If they stand upon the latter ground they need hardly be reminded that public opinion may change. No one has the right to disturb others on Sunday. Shooting on that day can be pursued without doing that.

It seems as if a man ought to be a Christian seven days out of the week, and not one day out of seven, exclusively. And if a man can get a little enjoyment out of the seventh, after he has attended to his religious duties properly all through the week, if he can get a breath of fresh air and the renewal of life that comes from that and a change of scene, whether it be from driving, walking, sailing, or shooting, provided he does so in a lawful, proper way, why should he be condemned? FELIX.

Notes.

MUKWONAGO, WIS., July 17.—The heavy rains of this season have driven the woodcocks from the low grounds, which in this vicinity are often covered with an impenetrable mass of willow brush, to the more open hillsides, and a few respectable bags have been made. One gunner of celebrity brought in nineteen as the result of one day's shooting, while Kellogg and myself, shooting over Dizzie, a daughter of Mr. Stoddard's Bob, and Duck, bagged the same number in about six hours. One of the carpenters I have out at Saratoga, Neb., erecting a dwelling and store, writes me thus: "I had four standing shots at a deer and missed him clean every time. Think I must have had the buck fever." As he was armed with a Sharp's Express his inference is probably correct. However, I wish it understood that I do not approve of his attempt to violate the game laws of that State; but having lived for a long time on salt junk, he probably did not have much regard for my opinion on that subject. I hope to be able to send you some interesting shooting notes from that locality after the open season commences.

TREBLE WEDGE FAST.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, July 13.—I noticed in your impression of the 10th inst. a communication from Galveston, signed R. W. S. (the initials I presume of Mr. Shaw, the newly elected secretary of the Texas State Sportsmen's Association) in which, with the best intentions in the world, I have no doubt, he gives you some gratuitous information regarding a short paragraph which appeared in your columns a few weeks ago, giving the names of the officers of our State Association elected during the annual meeting of the association at Dallas in May, to serve for the coming year. To avoid confusion R. W. S. tells you that it would be advisable to make a few changes in the initials and spelling of some of the names—his own and mine amongst the number. Now to avoid confusion as far as I am individually concerned, you will kindly take no liberties with my name, but leave it exactly as given in the paragraph referred to, which is in every respect correct and satisfactory to A. H. STUART.

DOVER, DEL. July 12.—Woodcock shooting was good nearly all of last week. The drouth, which exceeds any we have had in a number of years, is causing them to seek (temporarily) places beyond our jurisdiction. We are getting some fine work out of young dogs which promise to add to the interest of some not very far distant field trials. Many of your readers would like to know why the Westminster Kennel Club don't make some kind of an explanation in regard to the judging at the late show. How are breeders for show going to decide upon a standard if judges are allowed to oscillate between Stonehenge, Darwin and Dalziel. EVERETT VON CULIN.

NEW YORK, July 16.—I heard a number of quails around Keyport, New Jersey, on Saturday last. A correspondent in Raleigh, North Carolina, writes: "Our prospects for good shooting this Fall are splendid, and the indications are that there will be more quails than ever before known, owing to our exceedingly dry Spring and Summer. Weather here exceedingly warm.

H. W. L.

LAKE CITY, MINN.—Later reports improve the prospect for chicken shooting. Some full covies have been seen; also new nestings; some just hatched out and others have been seen containing a goodly number of eggs. Reports from several localities give the numbers equal to last year. S. B. D.

Books Received.

THE ADIRONDACKS.—Illustrated by S. R. Stoddard. This convenient-sized office and pocket guide and hand-book is most complete and trustworthy. The maps, routes, hotels, resorts, distances, cost and manner of reaching them; hints about outfits, and supplies, etc., are just the facts so necessary to know when preparing for a Summer trip. Published by the author, Glenn's Falls, New York.

Fish and Fishing.

The Culture of Carp and Construction of Ponds.

BY RUDOLPH HESSEL.

PART 1.

[In response to a number of demands for information respecting carp and carp-ponds as well as fish ponds generally, we reprint in the CHICAGO FIELD Mr. Rudolph Hessel's instructions for making such ponds originally published in the Fourth Report of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, with the approbation and assistance of the commissioners, Prof. Baird and Mr. Hessel.]—ED. CHICAGO FIELD.

1.—ITS ADAPTABILITY TO ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

The conclusion from what has been said will be, that the carp is excellently qualified for culture in inclosed waters, as artificial ponds, and also for the stocking of open waters, such as rivers and lakes, for what is called "free fishing."

It is in the power of the culturist to produce, by means of artificial impregnations and hatching, as also by the natural increase of this fish, with its abundance of eggs, any amount of fry, as well for fresh water as most probably also for salt water, as the fact of its occurring in the salt water of the Black, and very frequently in that of the Adriatic Sea, will demonstrate.

There is no other fish which will, with proper management, be as advantageous as the carp. Its frugality in regard to its food, its easy adaptability to all waters, in rivers, in lakes, and ponds, and even salt-water estuaries, its regular, rapid growth, and its value as a food-fish, are its best recommendations.

2.—THE LOCALITIES BEST ADAPTED TO A CARP-POND.

I will try to describe, in the first place, the manner in which carp-culture in ponds is conducted in Central Europe, and subsequently explain more fully its introduction in open waters.

If intending to establish carp-ponds, it will be necessary to ascertain the following points before the execution of the plan:

1. Is there a sufficient quantity of water at hand for all purposes, for the summer as well as winter?
2. Is the ground, soil, and water favorable for culture?
3. It is important to examine the land minutely, in order to find what are the components of the soil, for not every kind of soil is suitable for carp-culture.
4. It ought to be decided from the commencement how large the establishment is intended to be, whether only for private use and pleasure, or whether wholesale production of the fish as an article of trade is contemplated.

If points 1 and 2 have been satisfactorily settled, then the ground must be examined, particularly whether it is so constituted as not to allow the collected water to penetrate, and whether the ground is sandy or loamy. Above all, it must not be neglected to measure the depth of the stratum which holds the water, and to be fully assured that it is sufficiently impermeable to withstand the pressure of the water and to hinder its oozing through, so as to prevent the consequent drying up of the pond.

A rocky, gravelly ground is not appropriate for carp-culture. Sandy ground, without a considerable mixture of loam, clay, and humus, is of small use. I speak here of large ponds of considerable extent. Small ponds with a sandy bottom may be improved by supplying them with loam, as it is frequently done in agriculture.

Loam is a mixture of a small per centum of sand and a larger quantity of clay, and is suitable for ponds. If such ground contains some marl, or, better, some little elements of humus, it is of the greatest advantage for fish-culture. These constituents of humus, if dissolved, give the water a yellow, muddy color; and this water supports by its ingredients a profuse number of microscopic beings, which again form the support of a larger class of creatures, and represent therefore the productiveness of food of the pond, on which, in its turn, the carp depends for its sustenance. Too much humus or dissolved peat is injurious. Water which runs through bog-meadows or oak woods is not of much use, because it contains too much humic acid and tannin; these impart a moldy taste to the fish. A too considerable amount of gypsiferous earth, carbonate of lime or sulphate of lime, is injurious also. Should any mineral-springs fall into a pond they must be turned off. The most favorable water will always be that which comes from rivers and brooks. Ponds might be constructed which would fill themselves with rain-water during the winter or at any other time, but such water takes a moldy taste easily, which it will communicate to the fishes, as does the water from bogs also.

In Europe, experience has shown that water coming from fertile fields and meadows, carrying with it particles of offal from villages, is best adapted for carp-culture.

Spring-water direct from the ground is not favorable, and ought to be conducted for at least a few hundred yards through wide, shallow ditches, in order to receive more nourishing components from the air as well as the earth, and above all to be warmed to some extent by the sun and warm air.

A tract of land, such as above described, merits the preference as a site for a pond, if in other particulars the ground is favorable and has not too great a fall. If this were the case, very high and strong dams would be required for the collection of water. Such dams cost large sums if constructed of good water-proof material.

A low undulating country, with only slight elevations or hills, where the small valleys are easily closed up by dams for the purpose of forming reservoirs, is favorable, the construction of these dams involving comparatively trifling expense.

3.—THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PONDS.

Ponds must not be too deep, as the water will be colder and will harbor fewer insects, larvæ, and worms, which form part of the carp's food; besides, this fish does not grow quickly in cold water. A depth of 3 feet in the center of the pond is sufficient; toward the outlet-sluice it may be from 6 to 8 feet deep, but only for an area of from 200—1,000 square feet. In the depths of this "collector" the fishes seek their resting-place for the winter, and also in summer, when the water is too warm near the edge. The outer part of the pond should not be deeper than one foot for the distance of about 70 or 100 feet, so that the water there may be warmed more thoroughly by the sun.

Toward the center of the pond, and in accordance with its size, a cavity of from 20 to 50 feet in length and 2 feet deeper than the rest of the ground, should be dug. This will serve the fishes for a resting-place in summer and winter. This cavity is sometimes called a "kettle," though the appellation varies in different localities.

From the entrance of the pond to the other end, where the "collector" and the outlet-sluice are situated, two or three ditches of 2 feet in depth and 4 feet in length must be made, which cut the deeper "kettles" transversely as far as the collector. These ditches are intended to carry all the fishes into the collector when the pond is being drained. The collector is nothing but a place from 20 to 40 feet in length and breadth near the outlet-sluice, 1 foot deeper than the remaining bottom of the pond. In ponds of superior construction it has generally a wood flooring, and must be cleaned of the mud every year, so that the fishes may not become too much soiled by the mud.

In speaking of the erection of a breeding-establishment for carp I have in view a water extent of at least 35 to 70 acres area, which in Central Europe would be considered an establishment of about one-third magnitude.

The inflow of water into the pond should never be allowed to be direct; as, for instance, a brook falling into it. This often causes the water to rise at an inopportune time, carrying into the pond other fishes, especially the rapacious pike. The carp also has the disposition to swim toward the inflowing water, by which means it is drawn away from its proper feeding-places. The water should be conducted into the pond sideways from the stream; and if it should be a small brook only, it may be turned off entirely and carried alongside the pond, from which point the latter can be easily supplied with water.

The inlet-sluices from the stream must of course be of a strong and practical construction, so that an overflow is impossible, and they ought to be provided with gratings to prevent other fishes from intruding.

It is an indispensable condition for the culture in ponds, according to established rules, that they be so constructed as to allow of being thoroughly drained, so that the fishes may be taken out without any difficulty. The bottom of ponds should be of such a description as to permit their being dried up for agricultural purposes, if necessary.

In Europe ponds of from 10 to 2,000 acres extent are frequently to be found, which, after having been used for fish-culture for a time, are dried up, and sometimes grass, oats, wheat, &c., are planted on the ground. This improves the soil exceedingly for fish-culture. I mention this simply in order to show that the soil gains by this manipulation, not only for fish-culture but also for agriculture. If the soil at the bottom of ponds has been freed from the humic acid by vegetation, after being plowed and exposed to the air thoroughly, fishes will thrive incredibly well in them. This I intend as a suggestion particularly for farmers, who would wish to establish a small pond of perhaps five or six acres' size, to show that the soil of their land would not lose, but rather gain by doing so. Agriculture and carp-culture go hand in hand in some Central European countries and form a kind of complement to one another. To-day a piece of ground may be a field or fertile meadow; next year it will be found to be a productive pond, to serve again one or two years later its first purpose.

If the size of the principal and supplementary ponds has been decided on, the height, depth, and width must be measured, and the levels of the ground and dams, if such are needed, should be carefully taken. The leveling of the bottom is required to assist in the determination of the depth of the ditches, "kettles," collector, and outlet to be dug in it.

In the erection of the required dam it is most important that it be constructed of the very best material, so as to make it secure against the destructive influence of the water. It ought to be three times as wide at its base as it is high, and at the top the width should be the same as the height. The interior or water side should be less inclined than the exterior one.

Before the foundation of the dam is laid, the ground where it is to stand must be dug out to a depth of two and a width of from four to five feet, throughout the whole length of it. If the ground does not consist of loam it must be filled up with it about one foot deep, and this must be tamped down hard. A second layer follows and is disposed of in the same manner. This is repeated, the clay being moistened every time if required, and then beaten down solidly. This lower stratum is but the foundation of the dam, which is formed from the earth dug out of the pond or its vicinity. This is continued until the dam is completed. Care must be taken, however, that the construction and tamping down of this lower stratum be done in layers and that nothing but good clay be used. In this manner the material of the foundation will become a very tenacious mass, which will not allow any water to penetrate. The completion of this laborious task will be a source of ultimate satisfaction, as many disadvantages, which might arise after the filling of the pond, will be done away with through its agency. The dam should not be made entirely of clay, for in Mid-summer, during the great heat, it would dry out too much on that side most exposed to the sun, and consequently it would become full of fissures, through which the water would escape, and this might become disastrous for the establishment.

On account of the required outlet-sluices, etc., the fact must be kept in view, that such newly constructed dams will sink ten per cent. after a lapse of time of little more than a year, with the exception of that portion which has been solidly made. The dam should be sodded. For the draining of the pond, at the "fishing out" season, it should have an outlet at the lower end, if no other advantageous arrangements can be made for the purpose. The use of wood-work for the channel should be avoided, its durability not being sufficient. The most desirable construction would be that the outlet channel consist either of masonry-work or water-pipes, which may be made either of clay or iron. This channel or pipe must be so made that it can be closed tightly or opened again readily if needed, and must be provided with two or three-fold gratings to prevent the escape of the fishes upon the opening of the sluice. At the same time there should be an outlet-channel, several feet in breadth, at the side of the pond to allow the water to run off. This must also be secured by grating, but should be kept open always, so that in case of continued rainy weather or sudden and violent showers of rain or thunder-storms, no overflowing of the banks or dams may be possible through the unexpected rising of the water in the pond. Large fish-ponds of several hundred acres extent (some have a surface of 1,200, 1,500 or 2,000 acres) have generally and according to their size, two or three outlets I have described, and which pass underneath the dam. The outflow from these is usually regulated by adjustment of the flood-gates from the top of the dam.

The so-called "Monche" (monks) are wooden boxes, which stand in the pond at a distance of a few feet from the dam. They are perforated like a sieve, or are provided with small adjustable boards, and wooden pipes run from them through the dam. In Bohemia they are called "carp houses;" they are, however, rarely used in large establishments at present, only such culturists making use of them as have but small breeding ponds at their command and carry on culture on a small scale. These locks suffer too much from the water, air and sun, as also from the pressure of the ice in Winter, so that they require considerable repairs at an early date after their first coming into use; but they serve their purpose fully in small ponds, especially in smaller ponds, which are intended for pleasure or experiment.

There are so many different ways of constructing these subterranean sewers, that I may as well pass them over; they belong more particularly to the department of hydraulics. It is the province of the culturist to find for himself that which will be the best and most practical method in the construction of outlets.

If it be desired to make use of natural ponds, of which there are numbers in every state of the Union, it is necessary to ascertain whether they can be put into the proper condition for regular culture. This can only be done if the influx of water can be regulated and the entire drainage of the pond made possible.

An intrenchment will be required with such ponds in order to make them dry. Trunks of trees should be taken out of them; and where they are too deep they should be filled up, or if this cannot be done, they should be brought into connection with the above-described sewers on the bottom of the pond. If this is not done, too many fishes will remain embedded in the mud when the pond is being drained, and this lessens the profits to a great extent.

Should any brooks fall into such ponds, as is often the case with large ones, they must be kept under strict observation on account of possible overflows which might occur. If it be practicable the brook had best be turned off and conducted alongside the pond, when the latter can be supplied with water if required.

Such brooks, coming from a neighboring hilly territory or from mountains, will frequently occasion an overflow if either a thunder-shower or sudden thawing of snow and ice should set in; in the latter case the ground might be too hard with the frost to allow the water to run off readily.

If the overflow should even be inconsiderable it would still exercise an injurious influence upon the fishes, as the influx of so much water, which in all probability would contain unfavorable substances, would be apt to drive them from their Winter retreat.

In Summer, sudden, violent rain-showers may cause an overflow within a few minutes, which will carry off the fishes, and eventually may destroy all the ponds. To secure against this, the construction of reserve-sluices, such as are contrived in artificial ponds, and a wide reserve ditch alongside the pond, which is destined to carry off the threatening high water, are recommended. A small dam between the pond and brook, instead of the reserve-ditch, will sometimes answer.

Great caution is necessary in the selection of a site for a pond, or the natural pond which is to be converted into a carp-pond.

Overflows not only injure the ponds and fishes, but may result in a still worse disaster, that of carrying away the fishes into strange waters and destroying the ponds.

The fundamental rule in carp-culture is that the water be of the same depth in Summer and Winter. If the supply of water is too plentiful, great quantities of mud are carried into the pond, embedding the grass which grows in it and on its banks; this, in consequence, will rot and poison the water. The carp immediately desert such water on account of its offensive odor and retire from their proper feeding-places to depths deficient in the production of food.

The mud, which is being constantly reproduced, consists of the remainders of plants. From these different gaseous compounds develop themselves in Midsummer, and the fishes become sickly in consequence. In this case, especially if they rise to the surface seeking for air, more water must be supplied through the inlet-sluice, when they will recover by degrees. A casualty of this description may occur in very large ponds, though no overflow may have taken place.

Pernicious gases develop themselves from the mud even in Winter, but they rarely have any bad effects, being injurious only if the water is covered by ice, when the fishes die from suffocation. For this reason large apertures are cut into the ice for the supply of fresh air.

Fig. 1.

PLAN OF A NATURAL CARP POND.

Pond *P* is a natural body of water. Its extent is about one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres. It is formed by a dam, *D*, about seven to eight feet high, crossing the valley, and thus collecting the water of a run flowing there. Before *D* is a deepening, *C*, the collector. In the dam *D* there is an outlet leading to another deepening—the so-called outlet collector, *OC*. The purpose of this collector is to keep back fishes that may have passed the outlet when opened. It is provided with a screen or netting. *CD*, upon the bottom of pond *P*, is the collector ditch, which conducts the fishes to *C* when the water is let out, and thus prevents them being caught in the mud. *R* is the run of water which, to prevent overflow, has to be conducted around the pond in a separate ditch, leaving an inlet at *I*, protected by a sluice with screens.

Fig. 2.

CROSS SECTION OF CARP POND.

F, surface of the pond; *C*, collector; *D*, dam; *O*, outlet; *OK*, outlet collector; *J*, inlet; *D*, the dam; *R*, the run or creek.

The Boreas Ponds—Adirondacks.

BY T. S. M.

Fred Hays and I, with John Moore as guide, pitched our camp on the lower Boreas. We had driven in with our team and two axe men to cut down any trees which might have fallen across the road. There had been no party in as yet this season; we being the first, our anticipations of sport ranged high—"way up in G.," was John's way of expressing it. The road (sic) was execrable, the hollows filled with rotten corduroys. While waiting for the axe men to cut through a tree, I had the curiosity to find out how deep these sloughs were; cutting a straight stick ten feet long I thrust it down out of sight, but found no bottom. It was a tedious journey, but ended at last, and we feasted our eyes on the beautiful Boreas. Sending the two axe men to the upper lake to find the boats known to be hid there, John prepared our camp, while Fred and I eagerly jointed our rods, selected a cast of flies and scrambled over the rude dam of half bound timber down to the river, Fred on one side, I the other. Jumping from stone to stone, I reached within casting distance of a deep shady pool, bordered by rapid water on either side; balancing myself on the slippery rock I cast into the swift water to the right, letting my flies float around on a taut line into the still water. With surge that made my heart jump into my mouth a large trout took my stretcher fly. How my heart beat as I saw his great size and beautiful condition. Three times I led him around that pool, playing carefully to keep him out of the rapids; then he sulked on the bottom, and I was afraid he was under a stone. A little harder play made him change his mind and come to the surface; when he dashed straight into the rough water to the right of the pool, and took off twenty-five yards of line from my reel, with a whiz that almost struck fire. Confounded awkward situation, thinks I, but my blood was rising into boiling heat. I felt full of pluck, but did not like the looks of the rapids on the right. Jumping into the still water I found it was deep, but still not over my head; holding high the rod and advancing the butt I scrambled across into rough water to the left, and crossing this, reached shore. Regaining my footing I found all the line off the reel, but the fish still on, and sailing around the pool, which it had been scared into by Fred, who, seeing my predicament, waded out to help me. He was now watching the trout, and advising me how to proceed. The fish would sometimes show great vigor, then sulk at the bottom, now dash straight to the rapid water. No you don't, said I. You must come out of the wet. You are some, I know; but get out of this pool you won't, unless I break this rod. Twenty-seven minutes afterward, after trying every means to get away and part my tackle, the noble trout succumbed, and Fred slipped the landing net under him. I thought him a four-pounder at least; Fred said three or over. In triumph, Fred and I marched up to camp. John's "Hello, what a beauty!" was praise enough for me. On the scale he weighed only two pounds six ounces—wasn't it mean? That scale was not to be relied on. I donned dry clothes. Fred returned to the river, bent on finding the mate to my fish.

"John" said I, "what's your idea of building a camp out here when there are two log huts with beds and bedding all handy?"

"Why, I am afraid you would find more bed-fellows than agreeable. When those axe men return I'll have them cut down all this grass; and have plenty wood for the fire to-night. I shall use the stove in the hut for cooking. Shall I cook your trout for supper?"

"No, no, John; I want to feast my hungry eyes more than my hungry stomach on this, the biggest trout of a quarter century's angling."

"Morrell," said John, "I must show you a three pound trout before we go home."

"John, if you can only get one fastened to my flies, I'll send you up a complete angler's outfit, if I have to sell the shirt off my back."

"Now I *can* do it, Mr. Morrell; but you most tramp ten miles without even an Indian war trail, over mountain woodland, rough as thunder."

"When we go, John," said I, "we'll take a balloon."

"Here comes Fred with trout enough for supper. What luck?"

"Five good fellows, of about a pound each."

"Here come the axe men; now we will soon have supper ready, and after that I'll send these fellows home. They calculated to stay until morning, but they can get to the main road before dark—back they must go. I won't have them prowling around all night. They are honest enough; their weakness is whisky; and eight dollar whisky is too good for such fellows; and they, likely enough, call it poor stuff, and hurt your feelings."

"Well, boys," said John, "did you find the boats?"

"No, sir, and we went clear half way round the pond. We'll find them to-morrow."

"No you won't," said John. "You'll have your supper, and then home you go. Here's your pay, and something to wet your whistle. Now cut us a good lot of firewood, and then supper. That supper tasted good. The men departed; night shut down on us; one by one the stars came out, and the pond became vocal with its night warblers. A rousing good fire, for it was chilly; a pipe and tobacco, the kind we love best, and repose on aromatic boughs of spruce and pine; then sleep, to catch again my big trout in dream-land.

Early next morning we took the Indian trail for the upper pond. Here we found another log hut, and a new dam which had raised the pond six feet and thrown the water back a long distance into the dense woods.

John got into a dug-out canoe, and in less than an hour returned with two boats. The trout had all gone into the spring-holes; very few could we take in the open lake. It was somewhat difficult to find these spring-holes; but when found, there was sport. The water would fairly boil with the leaping, rushing fish after our flies. I took them three at a time, and thought it a sin and a shame to so slaughter them. "John," said I, "what shall we do with these fish. We can't eat them all. We must have a hundred or more." We then filled the poorest of the two boats with water, and dragged it under the bushes, and after that kept our trout alive. At noon we adjourned to the shanty and dined.

The sun was very hot, and we were very thankful for a roof over us.

"Fred," said John, "these trout are the best yet," as he made way with his sixth.

The trout were in perfect condition, and John knew how to cook them. A pipe, some Turkish tobacco, and two hours' snooze, we were again ready for the fray.

"John," said I, "why do they call these Boreas Ponds?"

"Why, Morrell, on account of its being the breeding place of terrible storms; look at that bluff, see these trees, two feet thick, strewn about like jack straws. It's no joke to be caught in Boreas in a squall; they come up so quick you can't escape to shore before it is on. There is only one remedy."

"How is that, John?"

"Why, dive to the bottom, get a good grip on the weeds or rock, and hold on until it blows over."

Our sport of the morning was renewed. They were indiscriminate in their diet; all sorts of flies were alike to them. I said to John, "I believe they will snap at a bare hook."

"Let's try," said John. And he took several; of course it was hard work, for he had to keep the hook in lively motion. But these were all small trout, not one over ten ounces. I longed for something bigger. So John paddled into the middle of the lake, very deep water, and we in vain tried to coax a rise. After an hour's effort, without success, we gave it up, and started for camp.

Suddenly John said: "Morrell, let's see what you can do with a paddle, there comes a squall."

A sudden darkness had spread over half the sky, and the black clouds seemed to be hurrying about in all directions. We wasted no time, but started for camp, plying our paddles with our best efforts. Not two hundred yards had we gone when we saw the squall strike the water, dashing high the spray. Quick as thought John turned our prow to the opposite shore, distant about one hundred yards; we worked hard but could not escape. The wind was upon us, and the waves leaped into the boat, filling it surely and speedily. If it would only keep afloat we would be ashore in a few seconds. Fifty feet from shore we were spilled out and had to swim for it. All got safe to land, and in half an hour the squall was over. We recovered our boat, fished up our tackle, and paddled to camp. Soon had on dry clothes, and were comfortable.

"John," said I, "why didn't you follow your receipt, dive to the bottom, and get a good grip?"

"Why, Morrell, I had to stick to the old scow for ballast. Had I gone overboard you would have been blown right out of water, and there is no telling where you would have come down."

"Well, I am glad to find that there is one other thing you are good for. So we'll give thanks and turn in."

We left a few days after this, as two other camping parties had arrived, and we did not wish to be crowded.

John has built a new house on Lake Paradox, a beautiful situation, and in the best black bass fishing ground in all the Adirondack region. John is a good fellow, and deserves success. His post-office address is John Moore, Schroon, Essex county, New York.. From his house parties can be made up for any position. The best fishing grounds are all within ten or twelve miles of his house. I have spent many pleasant hours at his house and in the wilderness, where I hope soon to go again and meet my old angling friends.

Newark, N. J., July 10, 1880.

Can't Get Untangled.

PEMBROKE, KY.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The last from Climax reminds me of an incident not uncommon to amateur fishermen in some sections. A party of four choice spirits, whose avordupois kicked the beam at a high figure, and whose piscatorial fame may not be unknown to Climax, went from Nashville to South Harpeth for "a day." They had the "day," but got no fish—even in minnow seines—though they tarried "till the evening shadows were mellowed by the hues of night." On reaching the suburbs of the city, after a drive of seventeen miles, a halt was made for the establishment of a programme, and the "counting of noses" The number was found to be correct; but there existed an alarming doubt as to proprietorship, on account of the vast similitude in these nasal extremities, which their most earnest and varied efforts failed to remove. Finally, a bright idea seized Mr. E., who ordered an advance. As they neared the residence of one of the party, the Jersey was "pulled up" to the sidewalk. But "who was to get out here?" was the question! At this juncture, "fortune favored the brave," for an intelligent son of Ham arrived in time to extend a helping hand. At Mr. E.'s request, Ham pulled the front door bell vigorously. Immediately, in answer to the untimely summons, an upper window was hoisted, and—"What's wanted?" came from above. "Is Mrs. ——— at home?" cried E. "Yes, *what's* wanted?" Mr. E., "Please ask her to come down here and pick out Mr. ———; we've got kinder mixed, and can't get untangled."

Old birds are very numerous. Should the hatching season be propitious, fine shooting can be had here early next Autumn.

WARF.

Fishing at Denver.

DENVER, COL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—We left Kansas City Saturday evening, June 19, the train waiting thirty minutes for us, as the performance did not close in time to catch the train, had it left on regular time. We had a very pleasant trip crossing the plains; saw some antelopes grazing, and any number of buffalo bones, especially at the different stations where they were lying in wait to be shipped East. We arrived in Denver on Monday morning, and made our headquarters at the Wentworth. We opened at Forrester's Opera House to a large business, which we kept up all the week to the most refined audiences of the season. We have had several little fishing trips to the lakes surrounding Denver. On one of these we caught over two hundred good-sized sunfish. Of one of our trips the Denver *Tribune* says:

"Two gay and festive fishermen went out yesterday on sport intent. A horse and buggy was chartered and the scene of the intended fishing soon reached. The conveyance was left standing while the fresh and gallant pair whipped the water with their costly lines. Sport was not good, and after an aimless wandering up and down they returned to where their outfit had been left. 'Great guns,' said one, 'it has departed.' 'By the great seal-skin and her best red poodle, that is so,' chimed in the other, and then the two wearily and sadly tramped into town. It is almost needless to add that the sportsmen answer to the names of J. H. Mack and Neil Burgess."

We cross the range next Sunday from Georgetown to Leadville, of which I shall make mention in my next. IRISH.

THE CHICAGO FIELD $4 a year; $2 for six months; $1 for three months. Three copies one year, $9.

Amusements.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—This week's performance of Wives closes Augustin Daly's "Wives" and the present season at Haverly's Theatre. On July 26 it goes into preparation for Palmer's Union Square Company, Aug. 2.

lived up to there is, comparatively speaking, but little shooting done out of season, this commencing a few days before the close of the close season, and seemingly actuated by a desire of some self-styled sportsmen to "get the first whack at 'em." Considerable game is shipped out of the state, which is also contrary to the statutes, although the railroad companies have notices posted in conspicuous places refusing to receive consignments to points out of the state limits.

Sunday Shooting.

AUBURN, N. Y.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have been interested to a considerable extent in the discussion now going on in the columns of your paper relative to the propriety of Sunday shooting. I am led to inquire why there is manifested so much hostility to it? Is it upon moral grounds, or is it because it may disturb others? Being one of those anxious to come to a right conclusion upon this subject, let me indulge in a few remarks regarding it.

In addition to what is learned from Holy Writ people make up a moral code based upon their own opinions, or those generally accepted by the society in which they live, or perhaps by circumstances by which they are surrounded. In some parts of Texas it is generally conceded worse to steal a horse than to take human life. In New Orleans and many other places in the South, Sunday is quite generally given up to sports, and is regarded as much of a holiday as it is in Paris. They have concerts Sunday evenings in many of the cities of the East, under the name of "Sacred," that are really anything but sacred. Well, all of these things are, or seem to be, regulated by public opinion. The divine law says nothing against them specifically, and public opinion has come to regard them as innocent. Hunting is generally considered a pleasure, and so also are driving, sailing, walking, etc., etc. How many of your correspondents, who denounce hunting, would indulge in any of these pleasures, at a moment's notice, on the Sabbath day, without even stopping to debate upon the right or wrong of the case.

We see people who are recognized as moral, upright and conscientious members of society, driving and sailing and riding in steam yachts almost every beautiful clear Sunday. They do not appear to regard it as evil. Do your denouncers against Sunday shooting? Do they themselves ever indulge in pleasure-seeking of any kind on Sunday, and if so, do they regard it as wrong? Is the argument against Sunday shooting based on moral grounds, or upon public opinion? If the former, those who oppose it should be supporters of the most rigid observances on Sunday, an observance which excludes all enjoyment, not religious, upon that day, unless they can show that it is not unholy to enjoy one's self lawfully on that day. If they stand upon the latter ground they need hardly be reminded that public opinion may change. No one has the right to disturb others on Sunday. Shooting on that day can be pursued without doing that.

It seems as if a man ought to be a Christian seven days out of the week, and not one day out of seven, exclusively. And if a man can get a little enjoyment out of the seventh, after he has attended to his religious duties properly all through the week, if he can get a breath of fresh air and the renewal of life that comes from that and a change of scene, whether it be from driving, walking, sailing, or shooting, provided he does so in a lawful, proper way, why should he be condemned? FELIX.

Notes.

MUKWONAGO, WIS., July 17.—The heavy rains of this season have driven the woodcocks from the low grounds, which in this vicinity are often covered with an impenetrable mass of willow brush, to the more open hillsides, and a few respectable bags have been made. One gunner of celebrity brought in nineteen as the result of one day's shooting, while Kellogg and myself, shooting over Dizzie, a daughter of Mr. Stoddard's Bob, and Duck, bagged the same number in about six hours. One of the carpenters I have out at Saratoga, Neb., erecting a dwelling and store, writes me thus: "I had four standing shots at a deer and missed him clean every time. Think I must have had the buck fever." As he was armed with a Sharp's Express his inference is probably correct. However, I wish it understood that I do not approve of his attempt to violate the game laws of that State; but having lived for a long time on salt junk, he probably did not have much regard for my opinion on that subject. I hope to be able to send you some interesting shooting notes from that locality after the open season commences.

TREBLE WEDGE FAST.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, July 13.—I noticed in your impression of the 10th inst. a communication from Galveston, signed R. W. S. (the initials I presume of Mr. Shaw, the newly elected secretary of the Texas State Sportsmen's Association) in which, with the best intentions in the world, I have no doubt, he gives you some gratuitous information regarding a short paragraph which appeared in your columns a few weeks ago, giving the names of the officers of our State Association elected during the annual meeting of the association at Dallas in May, to serve for the coming year. To avoid confusion R. W. S. tells you that it would be advisable to make a few changes in the initials and spelling of some of the names—his own and mine amongst the number. Now to avoid confusion as far as I am individually concerned, you will kindly take no liberties with my name, but leave it exactly as given in the paragraph referred to, which is in every respect correct and satisfactory to A. H. STUART.

DOVER, DEL. July 12.—Woodcock shooting was good nearly all of last week. The drouth, which exceeds any we have had in a number of years, is causing them to seek (temporarily) places beyond our jurisdiction. We are getting some fine work out of young dogs which promise to add to the interest of some not very far distant field trials. Many of your readers would like to know why the Westminster Kennel Club don't make some kind of an explanation in regard to the judging at the late show. How are breeders for show going to decide upon a standard if judges are allowed to oscillate between Stonehenge, Darwin and Dalziel. EVERETT VON CULIN.

NEW YORK, July 16.—I heard a number of quails around Keyport, New Jersey, on Saturday last. A correspondent in Raleigh, North Carolina, writes: "Our prospects for good shooting this Fall are splendid, and the indications are that there will be more quails than ever before known, owing to our exceedingly dry Spring and Summer. Weather here exceedingly warm.

H. W. L.

LAKE CITY, MINN.—Later reports improve the prospect for chicken shooting. Some full covies have been seen; also new nestings; some just hatched out and others have been seen containing a goodly number of eggs. Reports from several localities give the numbers equal to last year. S. B. D.

Books Received.

THE ADIRONDACKS.—Illustrated by S. R. Stoddard. This convenient-sized office and pocket guide and hand-book is most complete and trustworthy. The maps, routes, hotels, resorts, distances, cost and manner of reaching them; hints about outfits, and supplies, etc., are just the facts so necessary to know when preparing for a Summer trip. Published by the author, Glenn's Falls, New York.

Fish and Fishing.

The Culture of Carp and Construction of Ponds.

BY RUDOLPH HESSEL.

PART 1.

[In response to a number of demands for information respecting carp and carp-ponds as well as fish ponds generally, we reprint in the CHICAGO FIELD Mr. Rudolph Hessel's instructions for making such ponds originally published in the Fourth Report of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, with the approbation and assistance of the commissioners, Prof. Baird and Mr. Hessel.]—ED. CHICAGO FIELD.

1.—ITS ADAPTABILITY TO ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

The conclusion from what has been said will be, that the carp is excellently qualified for culture in inclosed waters, as artificial ponds, and also for the stocking of open waters, such as rivers and lakes, for what is called "free fishing."

It is in the power of the culturist to produce, by means of artificial impregnations and hatching, as also by the natural increase of this fish, with its abundance of eggs, any amount of fry, as well for fresh water as most probably also for salt water, as the fact of its occurring in the salt water of the Black, and very frequently in that of the Adriatic Sea, will demonstrate.

There is no other fish which will, with proper management, be as advantageous as the carp. Its frugality in regard to its food, its easy adaptability to all waters, in rivers, in lakes, and ponds, and even salt-water estuaries, its regular, rapid growth, and its value as a food-fish, are its best recommendations.

2.—THE LOCALITIES BEST ADAPTED TO A CARP-POND.

I will try to describe, in the first place, the manner in which carp-culture in ponds is conducted in Central Europe, and subsequently explain more fully its introduction in open waters.

If intending to establish carp-ponds, it will be necessary to ascertain the following points before the execution of the plan:

1. Is there a sufficient quantity of water at hand for all purposes, for the summer as well as winter?
2. Is the ground, soil, and water favorable for culture?
3. It is important to examine the land minutely, in order to find what are the components of the soil, for not every kind of soil is suitable for carp-culture.
4. It ought to be decided from the commencement how large the establishment is intended to be, whether only for private use and pleasure, or whether wholesale production of the fish as an article of trade is contemplated.

If points 1 and 2 have been satisfactorily settled, then the ground must be examined, particularly whether it is so constituted as not to allow the collected water to penetrate, and whether the ground is sandy or loamy. Above all, it must not be neglected to measure the depth of the stratum which holds the water, and to be fully assured that it is sufficiently impermeable to withstand the pressure of the water and to hinder its oozing through, so as to prevent the consequent drying up of the pond.

A rocky, gravelly ground is not appropriate for carp-culture. Sandy ground, without a considerable mixture of loam, clay, and humus, is of small use. I speak here of large ponds of considerable extent. Small ponds with a sandy bottom may be improved by supplying them with loam, as it is frequently done in agriculture.

Loam is a mixture of a small per centum of sand and a larger quantity of clay, and is suitable for ponds. If such ground contains some marl, or, better, some little elements of humus, it is of the greatest advantage for fish-culture. These constituents of humus, if dissolved, give the water a yellow, muddy color; and this water supports by its ingredients a profuse number of microscopic beings, which again form the support of a larger class of creatures, and represent therefore the productiveness of food of the pond, on which, in its turn, the carp depends for its sustenance. Too much humus or dissolved peat is injurious. Water which runs through bog-meadows or oak woods is not of much use, because it contains too much humic acid and tannin; these impart a moldy taste to the fish. A too considerable amount of gypseiferous earth, carbonate of lime or sulphate of lime, is injurious also. Should any mineral-springs fall into a pond they must be turned off. The most favorable water will always be that which comes from rivers and brooks. Ponds might be constructed which would fill themselves with rain-water during the winter or at any other time, but such water takes a moldy taste easily, which it will communicate to the fishes, as does the water from bogs also.

In Europe, experience has shown that water coming from fertile fields and meadows, carrying with it particles of offal from villages, is best adapted for carp-culture.

Spring-water direct from the ground is not favorable, and ought to be conducted for at least a few hundred yards through wide, shallow ditches, in order to receive more nourishing components from the air as well as the earth, and above all to be warmed to some extent by the sun and warm air.

A tract of land, such as above described, merits the preference as a site for a pond, if in other particulars the ground is favorable and has not too great a fall. If this were the case, very high and strong dams would be required for the collection of water. Such dams cost large sums if constructed of good water-proof material.

A low undulating country, with only slight elevations or hills, where the small valleys are easily closed up by dams for the purpose of forming reservoirs, is favorable, the construction of these dams involving comparatively trifling expense.

3.—THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PONDS.

Ponds must not be too deep, as the water will be colder and will harbor fewer insects, larvæ, and worms, which form part of the carp's food; besides, this fish does not grow quickly in cold water. A depth of 3 feet in the center of the pond is sufficient; toward the outlet-sluice it may be from 6 to 8 feet deep, but only for an area of from 200—1,000 square feet. In the depths of this "collector" the fishes seek their resting-place for the winter, and also in summer, when the water is too warm near the edge. The outer part of the pond should not be deeper than one foot for the distance of about 70 or 100 feet, so that the water there may be warmed more thoroughly by the sun.

Toward the center of the pond, and in accordance with its size, a cavity of from 20 to 50 feet in length and 2 feet deeper than the rest of the ground, should be dug. This will serve the fishes for a resting-place in summer and winter. This cavity is sometimes called a "kettle," though the appellation varies in different localities.

From the entrance of the pond to the other end, where the "collector" and the outlet-sluice are situated, two or three ditches of 2 feet in depth and 4 feet in length must be made, which cut the deeper "kettles" transversely as far as the collector. These ditches are intended to carry all the fishes into the collector when the pond is being drained. The collector is nothing but a place from 20 to 40 feet in length and breadth near the outlet-sluice, 1 foot deeper than the remaining bottom of the pond. In ponds of superior construction it has generally a wood flooring, and must be cleaned of the mud every year, so that the fishes may not become too much soiled by the mud.

In speaking of the erection of a breeding-establishment for carp I have in view a water extent of at least 35 to 70 acres area, which in Central Europe would be considered an establishment of about one-third magnitude.

The inflow of water into the pond should never be allowed to be direct; as, for instance, a brook falling into it. This often causes the water to rise at an inopportune time, carrying into the pond other fishes, especially the rapacious pike. The carp also has the disposition to swim toward the inflowing water, by which means it is drawn away from its proper feeding-places. The water should be conducted into the pond sideways from the stream; and if it should be a small brook only, it may be turned off entirely and carried alongside the pond, from which point the latter can be easily supplied with water.

The inlet-sluices from the stream must of course be of a strong and practical construction, so that an overflow is impossible, and they ought to be provided with gratings to prevent other fishes from intruding.

It is an indispensable condition for the culture in ponds, according to established rules, that they be so constructed as to allow of being thoroughly drained, so that the fishes may be taken out without any difficulty. The bottom of ponds should be of such a description as to permit their being dried up for agricultural purposes, if necessary.

In Europe ponds of from 10 to 2,000 acres extent are frequently to be found, which, after having been used for fish-culture for a time, are dried up, and sometimes grass, oats, wheat, &c., are planted on the ground. This improves the soil exceedingly for fish-culture. I mention this simply in order to show that the soil gains by this manipulation, not only for fish-culture but also for agriculture. If the soil at the bottom of ponds has been freed from the humic acid by vegetation, after being plowed and exposed to the air thoroughly, fishes will thrive incredibly well in them. This I intend as a suggestion particularly for farmers, who would wish to establish a small pond of perhaps five or six acres' size, to show that the soil of their land would not lose, but rather gain by doing so. Agriculture and carp-culture go hand in hand in some Central European countries and form a kind of complement to one another. To-day a piece of ground may be a field or fertile meadow; next year it will be found to be a productive pond, to serve again one or two years later its first purpose.

If the size of the principal and supplementary ponds has been decided on, the height, depth, and width must be measured, and the levels of the ground and dams, if such are needed, should be carefully taken. The leveling of the bottom is required to assist in the determination of the depth of the ditches, "kettles," collector, and outlet to be dug in it.

In the erection of the required dam it is most important that it be constructed of the very best material, so as to make it secure against the destructive influence of the water. It ought to be three times as wide at its base as it is high, and at the top the width should be the same as the height. The interior or water side should be less inclined than the exterior one.

Before the foundation of the dam is laid, the ground where it is to stand must be dug out to a depth of two and a width of from four to five feet, throughout the whole length of it. If the ground does not consist of loam it must be filled up with it about one foot deep, and this must be tamped down hard. A second layer follows and is disposed of in the same manner. This is repeated, the clay being moistened every time if required, and then beaten down solidly. This lower stratum is but the foundation of the dam, which is formed from the earth dug out of the pond or its vicinity. This is continued until the dam is completed. Care must be taken, however, that the construction and tamping down of this lower stratum be done in layers and that nothing but good clay be used. In this manner the material of the foundation will become a very tenacious mass, which will not allow any water to penetrate. The completion of this laborious task will be a source of ultimate satisfaction, as many disadvantages, which might arise after the filling of the pond, will be done away with through its agency. The dam should not be made entirely of clay, for in Mid-summer, during the great heat, it would dry out too much on that side most exposed to the sun, and consequently it would become full of fissures, through which the water would escape, and this might become disastrous for the establishment.

On account of the required outlet-sluices, etc., the fact must be kept in view, that such newly constructed dams will sink ten per cent. after a lapse of time of little more than a year, with the exception of that portion which has been solidly made. The dam should be sodded. For the draining of the pond, at the "fishing out" season, it should have an outlet at the lower end, if no other advantageous arrangements can be made for the purpose. The use of wood-work for the channel should be avoided, its durability not being sufficient. The most desirable construction would be that the outlet channel consist either of masonry-work or water-pipes, which may be made either of clay or iron. This channel or pipe must be so made that it can be closed tightly or opened again readily if needed, and must be provided with two or three-fold gratings to prevent the escape of the fishes upon the opening of the sluice. At the same time there should be an outlet-channel, several feet in breadth, at the side of the pond to allow the water to run off. This must also be secured by grating, but should be kept open always, so that in case of continued rainy weather or sudden and violent showers of rain or thunder-storms, no overflowing of the banks or dams may be possible through the unexpected rising of the water in the pond. Large fish-ponds of several hundred acres extent (some have a surface of 1,200, 1,500 or 2,000 acres) have generally and according to their size, two or three outlets I have described, and which pass underneath the dam. The outflow from these is usually regulated by adjustment of the flood-gates from the top of the dam.

The so-called "Monche" (monks) are wooden boxes, which stand in the pond at a distance of a few feet from the dam. They are perforated like a sieve, or are provided with small adjustable boards, and wooden pipes run from them through the dam. In Bohemia they are called "carp houses;" they are, however, rarely used in large establishments at present, only such culturists making use of them as have but small breeding ponds at their command and carry on culture on a small scale. These locks suffer too much from the water, air and sun, as also from the pressure of the ice in Winter, so that they require considerable repairs at an early date after their first coming into use; but they serve their purpose fully in small ponds, especially in smaller ponds, which are intended for pleasure or experiment.

There are so many different ways of constructing these subterranean sewers, that I may as well pass them over; they belong more particularly to the department of hydraulics. It is the province of the culturist to find for himself that which will be the best and most practical method in the construction of outlets.

If it be desired to make use of natural ponds, of which there are numbers in every state of the Union, it is necessary to ascertain whether they can be put into the proper condition for regular culture. This can only be done if the influx of water can be regulated and the entire drainage of the pond made possible.

An intrenchment will be required with such ponds in order to make them dry. Trunks of trees should be taken out of them; and where they are too deep they should be filled up, or if this cannot be done, they should be brought into connection with the above-described sewers on the bottom of the pond. If this is not done, too many fishes will remain embedded in the mud when the pond is being drained, and this lessens the profits to a great extent.

Should any brooks fall into such ponds, as is often the case with large ones, they must be kept under strict observation on account of possible overflows which might occur. If it be practicable the brook had best be turned off and conducted alongside the pond, when the latter can be supplied with water if required.

Such brooks, coming from a neighboring hilly territory or from mountains, will frequently occasion an overflow if either a thunder-shower or sudden thawing of snow and ice should set in; in the latter case the ground might be too hard with the frost to allow the water to run off readily.

If the overflow should even be inconsiderable it would still exercise an injurious influence upon the fishes, as the influx of so much water, which in all probability would contain unfavorable substances, would be apt to drive them from their Winter retreat.

In Summer, sudden, violent rain-showers may cause an overflow within a few minutes, which will carry off the fishes, and eventually may destroy all the ponds. To secure against this, the construction of reserve-sluices, such as are contrived in artificial ponds, and a wide reserve ditch alongside the pond, which is destined to carry off the threatening high water, are recommended. A small dam between the pond and brook, instead of the reserve-ditch, will sometimes answer.

Great caution is necessary in the selection of a site for a pond, or the natural pond which is to be converted into a carp-pond.

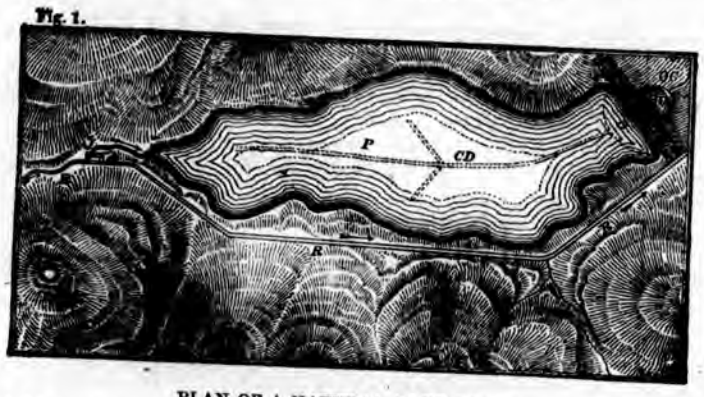
Overflows not only injure the ponds and fishes, but may result in a still worse disaster, that of carrying away the fishes into strange waters and destroying the ponds.

The fundamental rule in carp-culture is that the water be of the same depth in Summer and Winter. If the supply of water is too plentiful, great quantities of mud are carried into the pond, embedding the grass which grows in it and on its banks; this, in consequence, will rot and poison the water. The carp immediately desert such water on account of its offensive odor and retire from their proper feeding-places to depths deficient in the production of food.

The mud, which is being constantly reproduced, consists of the remainders of plants. From these different gaseous compounds develop themselves in Midsummer, and the fishes become sickly in consequence. In this case, especially if they rise to the surface seeking for air, more water must be supplied through the inlet-sluice, when they will recover by degrees. A casualty of this description may occur in very large ponds, though no overflow may have taken place.

Pernicious gases develop themselves from the mud even in Winter, but they rarely have any bad effects, being injurious only if the water is covered by ice, when the fishes die from suffocation. For this reason large apertures are cut into the ice for the supply of fresh air.

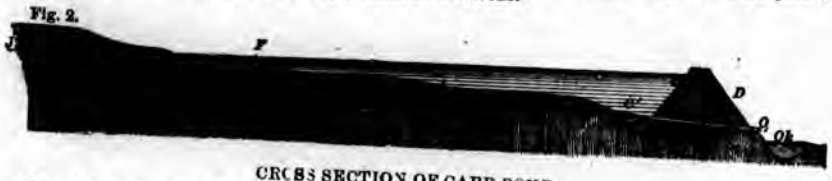
Fig. 1.



PLAN OF A NATURAL CARP POND.

Pond *P* is a natural body of water. Its extent is about one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres. It is formed by a dam, *D*, about seven to eight feet high, crossing the valley, and thus collecting the water of a run flowing there. Before *D* is a deepening, *C*, the collector. In the dam *D* there is an outlet leading to another deepening—the so-called outlet collector, *OC*. The purpose of this collector is to keep back fishes that may have passed the outlet when opened. It is provided with a screen or netting. *CD*, upon the bottom of pond *P*, is the collector ditch, which conducts the fishes to *C* when the water is let out, and thus prevents them being caught in the mud. *R* is the run of water which, to prevent overflow, has to be conducted around the pond in a separate ditch, leaving an inlet at *I*, protected by a sluice with screens.

Fig. 2.



CROSS SECTION OF CARP POND.

F, surface of the pond; *C*, collector; *D*, dam; *O*, outlet; *OK*, outlet collector; *J*, inlet; *D*, the dam; *R*, the run or creek.

The Boreas Ponds—Adirondacks.

BY T. S. M.

Fred Hays and I, with John Moore as guide, pitched our camp on the lower Boreas. We had driven in with our team and two axe men to cut down any trees which might have fallen across the road. There had been no party in as yet this season; we being the first, our anticipations of sport ranged high—"way up in G.," was John's way of expressing it. The road (sic) was execrable, the hollows filled with rotten corduroys. While waiting for the axe men to cut through a tree, I had the curiosity to find out how deep these sloughs were; cutting a straight stick ten feet long I thrust it down out of sight, but found no bottom. It was a tedious journey, but ended at last, and we feasted our eyes on the beautiful Boreas. Sending the two axe men to the upper lake to find the boats known to be hid there, John prepared our camp, while Fred and I eagerly jointed our rods, selected a cast of flies and scrambled over the rude dam of half bound timber down to the river, Fred on one side, I the other. Jumping from stone to stone, I reached within casting distance of a deep shady pool, bordered by rapid water on either side; balancing myself on the slippery rock I cast into the swift water to the right, letting my flies float around on a taut line into the still water. With surge that made my heart jump into my mouth a large trout took my stretcher fly. How my heart beat as I saw his great size and beautiful condition. Three times I led him around that pool, playing carefully to keep him out of the rapids; then he sulked on the bottom, and I was afraid he was under a stone. A little harder play made him change his mind and come to the surface; when he dashed straight into the rough water to the right of the pool, and took off twenty-five yards of line from my reel, with a whiz that almost struck fire. Confounded awkward situation, thinks I, but my blood was rising into boiling heat. I felt full of pluck, but did not like the looks of the rapids on the right. Jumping into the still water I found it was deep, but still not over my head; holding high the rod and advancing the butt I scrambled across into rough water to the left, and crossing this, reached shore. Regaining my footing I found all the line off the reel, but the fish still on, and sailing around the pool, which it had been scared into by Fred, who, seeing my predicament, waded out to help me. He was now watching the trout, and advising me how to proceed. The fish would sometimes show great vigor, then sulk at the bottom, now dash straight to the rapid water. No you don't, said I. You must come out of the wet. You are some, I know; but get out of this pool you won't, unless I break this rod. Twenty-seven minutes afterward, after trying every means to get away and part my tackle, the noble trout succumbed, and Fred slipped the landing net under him. I thought him a four-pounder at least; Fred said three or over. In triumph, Fred and I marched up to camp. John's "Hello, what a beauty!" was praise enough for me. On the scale he weighed only two pounds six ounces—wasn't it mean! That scale was not to be relied on. I donned dry clothes. Fred returned to the river, bent on finding the mate to my fish.

"John" said I, "what's your idea of building a camp out here when there are two log huts with beds and bedding all handy?"

"Why, I am afraid you would find more bed-fellows than agreeable. When those axe men return I'll have them cut down all this grass; and have plenty wood for the fire to-night. I shall use the stove in the hut for cooking. Shall I cook your trout for supper?"

"No, no, John; I want to feast my hungry eyes more than my hungry stomach on this, the biggest trout of a quarter century's angling."

"Morrell," said John, "I must show you a three pound trout before we go home."

"John, if you can only get one fastened to my flies, I'll send you up a complete angler's outfit, if I have to sell the shirt off my back."

"Now I *can* do it, Mr. Morrell; but you most tramp ten miles without even an Indian war trail, over mountain woodland, rough as thunder."

"When we go, John," said I, "we'll take a balloon."

"Here comes Fred with trout enough for supper. What luck?"

"Five good fellows, of about a pound each."

"Here come the axe men; now we will soon have supper ready, and after that I'll send these fellows home. They calculated to stay until morning, but they can get to the main road before dark—back they must go. I won't have them prowling around all night. They are honest enough; their weakness is whisky; and eight dollar whisky is too good for such fellows; and they, likely enough, call it poor stuff, and hurt your feelings."

"Well, boys," said John, "did you find the boats?"

"No, sir, and we went clear half way round the pond. We'll find them to-morrow."

"No you won't," said John. "You'll have your supper, and then home you go. Here's your pay, and something to wet your whistle. Now cut us a good lot of firewood, and then supper. That supper tasted good. The men departed; night shut down on us; one by one the stars came out, and the pond became vocal with its night warblers. A rousing good fire, for it was chilly; a pipe and tobacco, the kind we love best, and repose on aromatic boughs of spruce and pine; then sleep, to catch again my big trout in dream-land.

Early next morning we took the Indian trail for the upper pond. Here we found another log hut, and a new dam which had raised the pond six feet and thrown the water back a long distance into the dense woods.

John got into a dug-out canoe, and in less than an hour returned with two boats. The trout had all gone into the spring-holes; very few could we take in the open lake. It was somewhat difficult to find these spring-holes; but when found, there was sport. The water would fairly boil with the leaping, rushing fish after our flies. I took them three at a time, and thought it a sin and a shame to so slaughter them. "John," said I, "what shall we do with these fish. We can't eat them all. We must have a hundred or more." We then filled the poorest of the two boats with water, and dragged it under the bushes, and after that kept our trout alive. At noon we adjourned to the shanty and dined.

The sun was very hot, and we were very thankful for a roof over us.

"Fred," said John, "these trout are the best yet," as he made way with his sixth.

The trout were in perfect condition, and John knew how to cook them. A pipe, some Turkish tobacco, and two hours' snooze, we were again ready for the fray.

"John," said I, "why do they call these Boreas Ponds?"

"Why, Morrell, on account of its being the breeding place of terrible storms; look at that bluff, see these trees, two feet thick, strewn about like jack straws. It's no joke to be caught in Boreas in a squall; they come up so quick you can't escape to shore before it is on. There is only one remedy."

"How is that, John?"

"Why, dive to the bottom, get a good grip on the weeds or rock, and hold on until it blows over."

Our sport of the morning was renewed. They were indiscriminate in their diet; all sorts of flies were alike to them. I said to John, "I believe they will snap at a bare hook."

"Let's try," said John. And he took several; of course it was hard work, for he had to keep the hook in lively motion. But these were all small trout, not one over ten ounces. I longed for something bigger. So John paddled into the middle of the lake, very deep water, and we in vain tried to coax a rise. After an hour's effort, without success, we gave it up, and started for camp.

Suddenly John said: "Morrell, let's see what you can do with a paddle, there comes a squall."

A sudden darkness had spread over half the sky, and the black clouds seemed to be hurrying about in all directions. We wasted no time, but started for camp, plying our paddles with our best efforts. Not two hundred yards had we gone when we saw the squall strike the water, dashing high the spray. Quick as thought John turned our prow to the opposite shore, distant about one hundred yards; we worked hard but could not escape. The wind was upon us, and the waves leaped into the boat, filling it surely and speedily. If it would only keep afloat we would be ashore in a few seconds. Fifty feet from shore we were spilled out and had to swim for it. All got safe to land, and in half an hour the squall was over. We recovered our boat, fished up our tackle, and paddled to camp. Soon had on dry clothes, and were comfortable.

"John," said I, "why didn't you follow your receipt, dive to the bottom, and get a good grip?"

"Why, Morrell, I had to stick to the old scow for ballast. Had I gone overboard you would have been blown right out of water, and there is no telling where you would have come down."

"Well, I am glad to find that there is one other thing you are good for. So we'll give thanks and turn in."

We left a few days after this, as two other camping parties had arrived, and we did not wish to be crowded.

John has built a new house on Lake Paradox, a beautiful situation, and in the best black bass fishing ground in all the Adirondack region. John is a good fellow, and deserves success. His post-office address is John Moore, Schroon, Essex county, New York.. From his house parties can be made up for any position. The best fishing grounds are all within ten or twelve miles of his house. I have spent many pleasant hours at his house and in the wilderness, where I hope soon to go again and meet my old angling friends.

Newark, N. J., July 10, 1880.

Can't Get Untangled.

PEMBROKE, KY.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The last from Climax reminds me of an incident not uncommon to amateur fishermen in some sections. A party of four choice spirits, whose avordupois kicked the beam at a high figure, and whose piscatorial fame may not be unknown to Climax, went from Nashville to South Harpeth for "a day." They had the "day," but got no fish—even in minnow seines—though they tarried "till the evening shadows were mellowed by the hues of night." On reaching the suburbs of the city, after a drive of seventeen miles, a halt was made for the establishment of a programme, and the "counting of noses" The number was found to be correct; but there existed an alarming doubt as to proprietorship, on account of the vast similitude in these nasal extremities, which their most earnest and varied efforts failed to remove. Finally, a bright idea seized Mr. E., who ordered an advance. As they neared the residence of one of the party, the Jersey was "pulled up" to the sidewalk. But "who was to get out here?" was the question! At this juncture, "fortune favored the brave," for an intelligent son of Ham arrived in time to extend a helping hand. At Mr. E.'s request, Ham pulled the front door bell vigorously. Immediately, in answer to the untimely summons, an upper window was hoisted, and—"What's wanted?" came from above. "Is Mrs. ——— at home?" cried E. "Yes, *what's* wanted?" Mr. E., "Please ask her to come down here and pick out Mr. ———; we've got kinder mixed, and can't get untangled."

Old birds are very numerous. Should the hatching season be propitious, fine shooting can be had here early next Autumn.

WARR.

Fishing at Denver.

DENVER, COL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—We left Kansas City Saturday evening, June 19, the train waiting thirty minutes for us, as the performance did not close in time to catch the train, had it left on regular time. We had a very pleasant trip crossing the plains; saw some antelopes grazing, and any number of buffalo bones, especially at the different stations where they were lying in wait to be shipped East. We arrived in Denver on Monday morning, and made our headquarters at the Wentworth. We opened at Forrester's Opera House to a large business, which we kept up all the week to the most refined audiences of the season. We have had several little fishing trips to the lakes surrounding Denver. On one of these we caught over two hundred good-sized sunfish. Of one of our trips the Denver *Tribune* says:

"Two gay and festive fishermen went out yesterday on sport intent. A horse and buggy was chartered and the scene of the intended fishing soon reached. The conveyance was left standing while the fresh and gallant pair whipped the water with their costly lines. Sport was not good, and after an aimless wandering up and down they returned to where their outfit had been left. 'Great guns,' said one, 'it has departed.' 'By the great seal-skin and her best red poodle, that is so,' chimed in the other, and then the two wearily and sadly tramped into town. It is almost needless to add that the sportsmen answer to the names of J. H. Mack and Neil Burgess."

We cross the range next Sunday from Georgetown to Leadville, of which I shall make mention in my next.

IRISH.

THE CHICAGO FIELD $4 a year; $2 for six months; $1 for three months. Three copies one year, $9.

Amusements.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—This week's performance of Wives closes Augustin Daly's "Wives" and the present season at Haverly's Theatre. On July 26 it goes into preparation for Palmer's Union Square Company, Aug. 2.

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FOR SALE.—One of Mr. JAMES PURDEY'S finest No. 10 breech-loading guns, in perfect order; 9¼ pounds; left barrel full choke; a handsome, strong shooting gun; no fault. F. G. SIMPSON, Ingersoll, Ont., Canada. 13-24-1t

FOR SALE.—The CHICAGO FIELD every Friday morning at SMITH'S, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, 122 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE BES SHOOTING SUITS. Address GEO. C. HENNING, Washington, D. C. 11-12-tf

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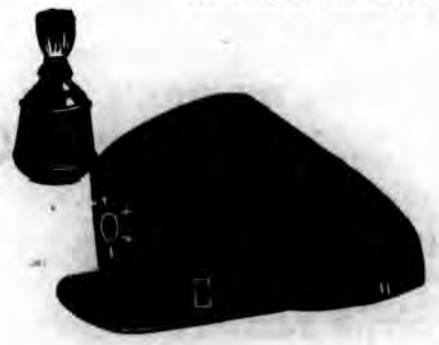

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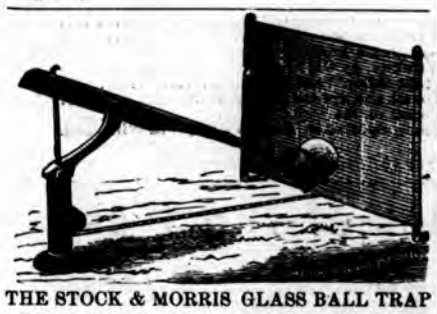

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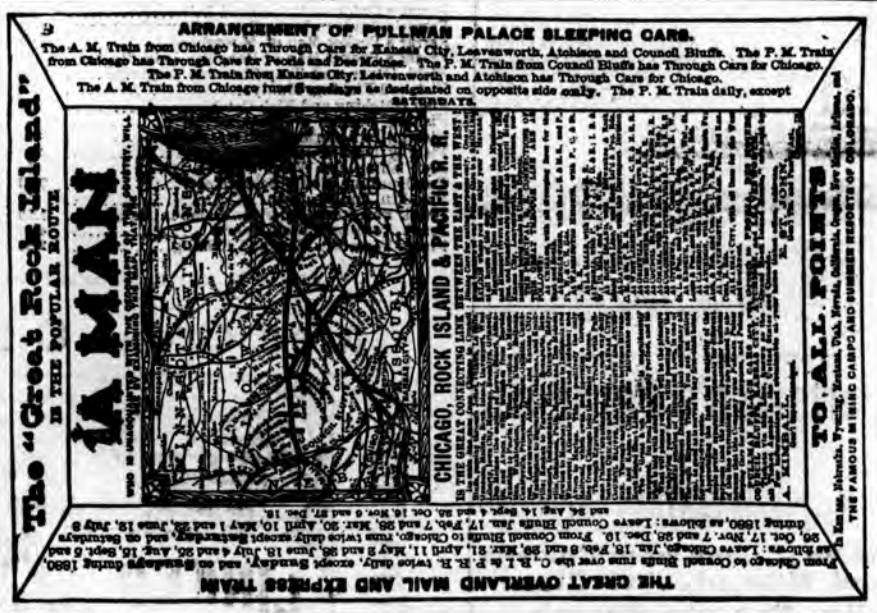

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